

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Davidson Historic District**

Davidson, Mecklenburg County, MK2442, Listed June 1, 2009

Nomination by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

Photographs by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, November 2008



400 Block of Concord Road



100 Block of South Main Street





Philanthropic Hall, Davidson College



Davidson School

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name Davidson Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by North Main and Beaty streets; Catawba Avenue; Mock and Concord roads;  
Pat Stough and Dogwood lanes; and Davidson College Campus not for publication N/A

city or town Davidson vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Mecklenburg code 119 zip code 28036

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination  
\_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
\_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Davidson Historic District  
Name of Property

Mecklenburg Co., N.C.  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☒ public-State  
☒ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
394	145	buildings
2	0	sites
2	1	structures
0	0	objects
398	146	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	garage
DOMESTIC	hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE	business
COMMERCE/TRADE	specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE	restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	financial institution

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	garage
RELIGION	church
COMMERCE/TRADE	business
COMMERCE/TRADE	specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE	restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	financial institution

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Gothic; Italianate; Queen Anne  
Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival; Classical Revival; Late Gothic; Bungalow/Craftsman  
Modern Movement; Commercial Style

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
roof slate  
walls weatherboard  
brick  
other stone  
concrete

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Davidson Historic District  
Name of Property

Mecklenburg Co., N.C.  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Education  
Industry

### Period of Significance

1837-1959

### Significant Dates

1837  
1848-1850  
ca. 1860

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Dinkins, Lewis, builder  
Lemly, Samuel, builder

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_Davidson Historic District\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_Mecklenburg Co., N.C.\_\_\_\_  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** \_approx. 310\_

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	513840	3929200
2	17	514400	3929200

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	17	513900	3928140
4	17	515280	3927620

\_\_X See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title\_\_Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander\_\_\_\_

organization\_\_Mattson, Alexander and Assoc., Inc.\_\_\_\_ date\_\_1 December 2008\_\_\_\_

street & number\_\_2228 Winter Street\_\_\_\_ telephone\_\_704-358-0985\_\_\_\_

city or town\_\_Charlotte\_\_\_\_ state\_\_NC\_\_ zip code \_\_28205\_\_\_\_

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## 12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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## Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_More than 50 owners\_\_\_\_

street & number\_\_\_\_ telephone\_\_\_\_

city or town\_\_\_\_ state\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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6.

### Historic Function

EDUCATION/education-related  
EDUCATION/school  
EDUCATION/college  
RELIGION/religious facility  
RELIGION/church-related residence  
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility  
INDUSTRY/energy facility  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility  
GOVERNMENT/post office  
GOVERNMENT/public works  
SOCIAL/clubhouse  
COMMERCE/warehouse  
LANDSCAPE/city park

### Current Function

EDUCATION/school  
EDUCATION/college  
RELIGION/religious facility  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility  
GOVERNMENT/post office  
GOVERNMENT/public works  
GOVERNMENT/city hall  
COMMERCE/warehouse  
LANDSCAPE/city park

### 7. Architectural Classification

OTHER: mill house vernacular  
Ranch  
Dutch Colonial  
Foursquare  
Rustic Revival

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### Materials

<u>Foundation</u>	stone
<u>Roof</u>	tar asphalt
<u>Walls</u>	vinyl aluminum log

### Narrative Description

The Davidson Historic District encompasses much of the historical core of Davidson which developed between the antebellum period and the mid-twentieth century. Situated roughly twenty miles north of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, the town took shape around the campus of Davidson College, a small, liberal arts college founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1837. The college is sited at the junction of north-south Main Street and east-west Concord Road. Main Street (N.C. 115) is the historic road between Charlotte and Statesville, the seat of adjoining Iredell County. The north-south Southern Railway line parallels Main Street to the west. Constructed on the eve of the Civil War, the railroad also linked Davidson with the nearby towns of Huntersville and Cornelius, to the south, and Mooresville, to the north, all of which developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as textile mill towns. Concord Road is the town's major east-west roadway and connects Davidson to the Cabarrus County seat of Concord to the east.

Once surrounded primarily by farmland, the 1960s creation of vast Lake Norman, situated west of Davidson, initially spurred the construction of weekend homes that had little effect on the town. However, in the 1970s north-south Interstate 77 was constructed just west of Davidson, and the highway has made the Lake Norman shoreline, as well as nearby Davidson and its neighbors, Mooresville, Cornelius, and Huntersville, desirable real estate by providing easy access to Charlotte. In the past twenty years, these towns have faced explosive growth as farmland has given way to suburban subdivisions, commercial strips, and light industrial land uses.

The Davidson Historic District comprises 310 acres, encompassing all or portions of fifty-seven city blocks, the linear commercial district along Main Street, portions of the Davidson College campus, cotton mills, and surrounding residential neighborhoods that developed between the antebellum era and mid-twentieth century. The historic district excludes modern residential and commercial development built on the periphery of the town in recent years. In particular, new commercial construction now predominates along South Main Street below Walnut Street while almost the entire stretch of Griffith Street west of Jackson Street contains modern commercial and residential land uses as well as a modern city park. Modern residential growth also marks the east border of the district near the intersection of Concord Road and St. Albans Street. At the request of Davidson College, much of the campus has been excluded from the historic district. However, a collection of notable academic and residential buildings directly affiliated with the college along the western and southern sides of the campus, oriented to North Main Street and Concord Road, are contained within the historic district boundaries. The earliest buildings on the Davidson College campus are among those sited within the historic district.



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The center of Davidson is the T-shaped intersection of north-south Main Street and east-west Concord Road. The tree-shaded Davidson College campus occupies the northeast quadrant of this intersection while stores, offices, and commercial buildings line the west side of Main Street. A town green is sited at the southeast corner of this main intersection. The Delburg Cotton Mills and the Linden Cotton Factory properties are situated on the west side of the railroad tracks. Vestiges of mill villages and African American residential streets are also found on the west side of town near the factories. Although Main Street north and south of the business district and Concord Road to the east contained the earliest residential addresses in Davidson, by the early twentieth century, houses were also being built on the side streets southeast of the intersection and south of Concord Road.

Like other towns in the region, the street plan of Davidson does not conform to a conventional grid system. The town consists of a few major thoroughfares (Main Street, Concord Road, and Griffith Street) that emerged from farm-to-market roads and numerous connecting streets, many of which follow topographical and other natural features. Mature shade trees and abundant vegetation characterize these residential streets. City blocks vary in size. The presence of the college campus and the railroad directed development during the historic period. The only major alteration to the historic street pattern has been the recent addition of a short street, Chairman Blake Road, that with Lorimer Road provides a secondary link between South Main Street and Concord Road and thereby alleviates traffic congestion at the principal intersection.

The focal point of the town is the park-like campus of Davidson College. The tree-shaded quadrangle of classically inspired buildings that forms the center of the historic campus faces North Main Street with the oldest buildings sited nearest the street. Dormitories are clustered north of the quadrangle while modern sports facilities are found on the east side with fields extending farther to the east. The historic district encompasses academic buildings along the western and southern edges of the campus. Of particular note are Elm Row and Oak Row along North Main Street. These resources were constructed as student dormitories in 1837 as two of the college's original eight buildings. Standing nearby are Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall, that were erected on campus in 1849-1850 as porticoed Greek Revival temples for the college's rival debating societies. Both buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

On the southern edge of the campus, along Concord Road, are also a number of college buildings erected in the twentieth century. Designed by well-known Charlotte architect, Martin E. Boyer, Jr., Jackson Row is a semi-circle of stylish, Colonial Revival fraternity houses constructed by the college in 1928. Two brick, Neoclassical classroom buildings – the Grey-Parks Library/Sloan Music Center and the Martin Science Building – were designed by Nashville architect, Henry C. Hibbs, and built in 1941. Also within the historic district is the Davidson College Presbyterian Church which opened in 1952 on the site of the original 1885 church near the intersection of North Main Street and Concord Road. The imposing, neoclassical church has a monumental portico that faces the campus quadrangle.

Confined by the college to the east and the rail corridor to the west, the well-preserved business district of Davidson developed in a largely linear fashion along the spine of Main Street. Characteristic of small-town commercial districts in the early twentieth century, most of the buildings are the low-scale, narrow, brick

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commercial buildings sited close to the street. A notable exception within the commercial core of Davidson is the Helper Hotel (now Davidson College's Center for Interdisciplinary Studies) at 215 North Main Street. Originally constructed in 1848 and later enlarged and remodeled, it is a two-story, boxy building with a two-tiered front porch and a broad hip roof capped by a widow's walk (roof observatory).

After a devastating fire in 1906, the extant Main Street business district emerged with its series of attached and freestanding, small town, commercial buildings that housed stores, banks, post offices, and professional offices. Most of the historic commercial buildings are one and two story, brick construction with flat roofs, restrained ornamentation in the form of corbelled cornices and flat or stepped parapets, and large, storefront windows, some of which have been remodeled. A number were erected by local builder, B. C. Deal, who built his own house within the business district at 107 North Main in 1908 but which is now used for commercial purposes. With its flat roof and parapet, the simple, two-story, brick building resembles its commercial neighbors except for its first story porch and second story gallery. Within several years, Deal had also built the Johnston Grocery Store (1912) at 101 North Main and the Jetton Drugstore at 103 North Main. Both are typical, one story, brick stores with ornamentation limited to the corbelled, recessed panels above ground level storefronts. Built in the early 1920s, but similar in design and construction, the Sloan Building was erected at 121-123 North Main to house two separate shops. At 131 North Main is the White Drug Company Building, one of the few two story buildings in the business district.

West of the business district is the 1897 Southern Railway Depot, a small, German-sided, hip-roofed building that stands along the rail corridor one block west of Main Street at Jackson and Depot streets. Beyond the depot to the west are several brick factories which illustrate the emergence of a local textile industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Located on Depot Street was the first textile plant in Davidson, the Linden Cotton Factory, erected in 1890, just west of the commercial district. In 1908, the Delburg Cotton Mills was constructed on the northwest side of town. Both cotton mills were housed in the long, one story, brick buildings with tall, segmental arched windows and low gable roofs that were typical of cotton mills built in the Piedmont during this period. Although both have undergone some remodeling, and the Delburg mill converted to commercial use in recent decades, these two industrial properties remain intact.

North Main Street and Concord Road began developing in the mid-nineteenth century as residential areas for Davidson College faculty. Today these two tree-lined thoroughfares contain many of the town's finer nineteenth and early twentieth century residences. Among the earliest houses built along North Main is the Henderson-Grey House, a substantial, brick, Greek Revival dwelling located at 405 North Main Street. Built in the mid-1850s, the two-story, double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling features elegant, Greek Revival entrances on both the first and second stories. Although several other properties date from the pre-Civil War era, most residential development along these two streets did not occur until the late nineteenth century, fueled by the reconstruction of the railroad after the Civil War and the growth of the college. By the turn of the twentieth century these areas featured a number of notable Queen Anne dwellings, including the 1890s Vinson House at 519 North Main, the 1890s Armour-Adams House at 626 North Main, and the 1898 Martin-Henderson House at 310 Concord Road. Colonial Revival residences began appearing on adjacent lots in the early 1900s. A particularly grand example of the style is Restormel, at 829 Concord Road. This imposing, two-

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and-one-half story, red-brick dwelling is situated on a large, tree-shaded lot defined by a fieldstone retaining wall.

These streets also feature both frame and brick-veneered, Craftman-style bungalows and American Foursquare houses built in the 1910s and 1920s. The G.L. Lilly House at 565 North Main Street is a substantial, brick, Craftsman-style bungalow that remains well preserved. The 1915 Arbuckle-Jackson House at 404 Concord Road exemplifies the popular American Foursquare form in its boxy, two-story massing, low pyramidal roof, and symmetrical façade. Several smaller, but illustrative, examples of brick bungalows survive in the 500 block of Concord Road.

Construction was not limited to the main thoroughfares, and in the early 1920s, the rolling, wooded area south of Concord Road, part of the Shelton farm, was opened for residential development. Spacious, tree-shaded house lots and a mix of Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Colonial Revival domestic designs lined Thompson, Lorimer, and Woodland streets. The first dwelling to be erected in the new neighborhood south of Concord Road was the 1925 Porter House, at 518 Lorimer, which combines a Craftsman-style, clipped-gable roof, broad eaves, and knee brackets with the symmetry and restrained classical detailing of the Colonial Revival. Nearby, the 1935 Watts House at 526 Lorimer Street epitomizes the Dutch Colonial style with its hallmark gambrel roof. This area also contains many mid-twentieth century residences including ranch houses and Modern style dwellings. For example, the modernist James and Elizabeth Purcell House was constructed in 1956 at 206 Hillside Drive. Covered in redwood siding, the Purcell House has a flat-roofed, split level design. The nearby houses at 102 and 103 Hillside Drive also express clean-lined, modernist designs.

While Main Street, Concord Road, and nearby side streets remained popular addresses for college professors and the town's middle class, the construction of the Linden and Delburg mills introduced worker housing to the west side of Davidson. Typical of mill villages of the period, Delburg, Watson, Depot, and Eden streets are characterized by narrow lots on which small, one-story, frame dwellings are sited. Most of these mill houses are either two-room, side-gable dwellings or hip-roofed cottages with inset porches. Some of these houses occupy relatively deep yards originally intended for gardens and livestock. Although many of these mill houses have been modified with replacement siding, porch posts, and windows, the original forms of the houses and architectural patterns of the neighborhood remain intact.

Located southwest of these streets of mill houses is Davidson's small, historically African American enclave centered on the Davidson Colored School (now the Ada Jenkins Community Center), built in 1937. The neighborhood streets are lined with small, one-story, frame bungalows and cottages dating to the early twentieth century, as well as modern dwellings, many of which mimic the earlier designs in scale, massing, and motifs. Like the houses found in the nearby mill villages, many of the historic dwellings have been altered with replacement siding and windows, but architectural forms and streetscapes survive.

Several historic churches are located within the historic district. At 304 South Main is Davidson United Methodist Church, a restrained, brick, Gothic Revival edifice erected in 1908 by local builder, Will Potts. On the Davidson College campus is the imposing Davidson College Presbyterian Church, built in 1951 on the

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site of the original 1885 church. The Neoclassical Revival church has a brick exterior laid in Flemish bond, Palladian windows, and a monumental portico.

The historic district includes a number of outbuildings, most of which are garages or storage sheds. The garages are primarily front gable, frame structures located at the rear of house lots. A few of the most imposing residences include brick garages that match the design of the house. Of the outbuildings found in the district, two frame, gable roofed barns (544 Potts Street and 743 Concord Road) are vestiges of the area's agrarian roots.

In summary, the Davidson Historic District encompasses a substantially intact collection of historic resources reflecting the founding of Davidson College and the growth of the town from the antebellum era to the mid-twentieth century. The district retains 398 contributing resources and 139 noncontributing resources. Most of the noncontributing resources are post-1959 houses, commercial buildings, and institutional properties. In addition, the Davidson Historic District retains its integrity of setting, maintaining its street system, its traditional land use patterns as well as its mature shade trees that enhance the historical ambience of the town.

### INVENTORY LIST

The following bibliographic references were used in preparing the inventory list: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office architectural survey files for the Town of Davidson; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission records, Sanborn Map Company fire insurance maps (1902, 1908, 1915, 1925, 1925-1937); published local histories and architectural surveys; and interviews with the Town of Davidson Planning Department and local residents.

The inventory list is based largely on an architectural survey conducted in 2006 by University of North Carolina Charlotte student, Jennifer Kilsh, under the supervision of Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission staff member, Stewart Grey. Between February and May 2006, Jim Schmid Photography took the resource photographs for the initial architectural survey which included over 500 commercial, civic, and residential buildings.

Additional field investigations were conducted by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. in October and November 2008, and Town of Davidson Planning staff undertook additional photography between January 2007 and December 2008.

The properties classified as contributing (C – on map) were all constructed during the period of significance for the Davidson Historic District and retain the seven aspects of integrity-location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Those resources classified as noncontributing (N – on map) were either built after the period of significance (which ends in 1959) or have been so heavily altered after 1959 that they no longer contribute to the historical or architectural importance of the historic district. Typically, these alterations have significantly compromised building forms and key design elements that had been present during the period of significance.

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The inventory list is organized by street with resources listed in ascending order. The streets are listed in alphabetical order, except for the resources on the Davidson College campus, which are listed first.

### DAVIDSON COLLEGE CAMPUS

#### Intersection of North Main Street and Concord Road

##### **Eumenean Hall** (National Register 1972)

North Main Street, east side, 1848-1850, Contributing Building

Two story, brick, temple form academic building; tetrastyle Doric portico with heavy, stuccoed brick piers; three bays wide with *piano nobile* configuration; stuccoed pilasters divide the window bays on side elevations; builders were Lewis Dinkins and Daniel Alexander; one of two matching debating halls (see **Philanthropic Hall** below) erected side by side, with pedimented porticoes facing each other on Davidson College campus; "Eu" was dedicated in 1849.

##### **Philanthropic Hall** (National Register 1972)

North Main Street, east side, 1848-1850, Contributing Building

Two story, brick, temple form academic building; tetrastyle Doric portico with heavy, stuccoed brick piers; three bays wide with *piano nobile* configuration; stuccoed pilasters divide the window bays on side elevations; builders were Lewis Dinkins and Daniel Alexander; one of two matching debating halls (see **Eumenean Hall** above) erected side by side, with pedimented porticoes facing each other on Davidson College campus; "Eu" was dedicated in 1849, and "Phi" in 1850.

##### **Oak Row**

North Main Street, east side, 1837, Contributing Building

One story, brick, eight bay, side gable building; gable end chimneys and one interior chimney; six-over-nine windows; replacement doors; Oak Row and its counterpart, Elm Row, were erected as dormitories for sixteen students each; later fraternities, infirmaries, and offices for Music Department; only surviving buildings of the original eight buildings on the Davidson College campus.

##### **Elm Row**

North Main Street, east side, 1837, Contributing Building

One story, brick, eight bay, side gable building; gable end chimneys and one interior chimney; six-over-nine windows; replacement doors; Elm Row and its counterpart, Oak Row, were erected as dormitories for sixteen students each; later fraternities, infirmaries, and offices for Music Department; only surviving buildings of the original eight buildings on the Davidson College campus.

##### **John B. Cunningham Building (Music and Fine Arts Building)**

North Main Street, east side, 1961, Noncontributing Building



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Erected on the original site of the Davidson College Chapel, the imposing Cunningham Building has a Neoclassical design in keeping with the architectural theme of the Davidson College campus; facing south, the two-story brick building has a pedimented portico with four heavy Doric columns; long, matching one-story wings flank the center, three-bay block; the façade openings in the main block have marble surrounds.

### **Carnegie Library**

North Main Street, east side, 1909, Contributing Building

The Carnegie Library is a bold brick Classical Revival style building, two stories high on a raised basement, oriented to the south. The hip-roofed building is three bays wide and deep, with brick pilasters marking each bay. Windows on the first story of the façade are tripartite, topped by segmental arches and keystones in a lighter colored brick. Second story windows are also three-part, while on all other elevations they are paired, one over one double-hung sash. The façade and west elevations feature single-bay porches with a classical entablature supported by paired Tuscan columns. The east elevation has a full-height, rounded, projecting bay. On the rear (north) elevation is a single-bay deep, two-story addition which is finished in a simple, compatible design. The building is currently used as a guest house for the college.

### **Davidson College Presbyterian Church**

Concord Road, north side, 1951, 1993, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Neoclassical church with 1993 two story wings for offices and classrooms on south elevation; main entry on north side faces college quadrangle; Flemish-bond brick sanctuary features full-height, pedimented portico with columns and pilasters and spired entry tower; denticulated cornice; twenty-four-over-twelve windows; Palladian-inspired tripartite windows; two wings on south (rear) elevation divided by flat roofed ell; church erected on site of original Davidson College Presbyterian Church (1885).

### **Dana Science Building (Baker Watt Science Complex)**

Concord Road, north side, 1959, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Neoclassical building; rectangular, hip roofed massing with full-height, pedimented portico with classical columns and pilasters on south elevation; twelve-over-twelve windows with jack arches; broken pediment over secondary entry on west side; named for its benefactor, Charles Dana.

### **Watson Life Science Building (Baker Watt Science Complex)**

Concord Road, north side, 1998, Noncontributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Neoclassical building designed to match Dana Science Building; hip roofed massing with full-height portico with classical columns and pilasters; twelve-over-twelve windows with jack arches; broken pediment over secondary entry.

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### **Grey-Parks Library/Sloan Music Center**

Concord Road, north side, 1941, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Neoclassical building; side gable, rectangular main block with full-height, pedimented portico with Ionic columns on east elevation; two story gabled wing on west side; window bays divided by pilasters across second story of all facades; designed by Nashville architect Henry C. Hibbs; built as the Grey-Parks Library, became the Sloan Music Center in 2002.

### **Martin Science Building**

Concord Road, north side, 1941, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Neoclassical building; designed to match Grey-Parks Library; side gable, rectangular main block with full-height, pedimented porticos with Ionic columns on both east and west elevations; flat roofed wing on east side; window bays divided by pilasters across second story of all facades; designed by Nashville architect Henry C. Hibbs.

### **Jackson Court**

Between Faculty Drive (north and west) and Baker Drive (east), 1928

The original Davidson College fraternity row, Jackson Court (1928) was designed by Charlotte architect Martin Boyer, Jr. The complex originally contained eleven one story, single pile, red brick, Colonial Revival units. Ten survive. Arranged in a semi-circle, each has Flemish-bond brick veneers, slate-shingle side gable, cross gable, or hip roofs, and six-over-nine windows. Each unit has an entry portico, though some of the original classical columns are replaced with square/tapered supports. Jackson Court was converted to residential and office uses in 1960.

### **1 Faculty Road**

1928, Contributing Building

L-plan building with gabled entry portico; modern rear shed roofed ell.

### **2 Faculty Road**

1928, Contributing Building

Side gable building with rear gabled wing and gabled entry portico with fluted classical columns; identical to 10 Jackson Court.

### **3 Faculty Road**

1928, connected ca. 1960, Contributing Building

Original building at 3 Faculty Road was identical to 1 Faculty Road; now connected to 4 Faculty Road (4 Jackson Court) by two flat roofed ells; entry portico with gable roof and replacement square posts.

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### 4 Faculty Road

1928, connected ca. 1960, Contributing Building

L-plan unit with later rear flat roofed ell; entry portico with gable roof and tapered piers; now connected to 3 Faculty Road by flat roofed ells.

### 6 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

L-plan building with altered flat roofed entry portico with classical columns; identical to 9 Jackson Court.

### 7 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

T-plan building with turned posts; identical to 8 Jackson Court.

### 8 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

T-plan building with hip roofed main block and front-facing gabled ell; flat roofed portico with replacement turned posts; identical to 7 Jackson Court.

### 9 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

L-plan building with altered flat roofed entry portico with classical columns; identical to 6 Jackson Court.

### 10 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

Side gable building with gable roofed, entry portico supported by fluted classical columns; identical to 2 Faculty Road.

### 11 Jackson Court

1928, Contributing Building

L-plan building with later rear flat roofed ell; gabled-roofed entry portico with replacement tapered posts.

### ARMOUR STREET

Many early-twentieth century houses on Armour Street were part of the original village of worker housing associated with the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills.

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### House

203 Armour Street, ca. 1978, Noncontributing Building

Brick, one-story, ranch house with side gable roof and shed roofed porch.

### Duplex

207 Armour Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One story, hip roofed duplex with a front gable dormer and a porch extending across the façade.

### House

211 Armour Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan frame dwelling with a hip roofed porch extending across the façade that is supported by original turned posts; original porch balustrade has square balusters; house has a rear ell and a small rear shed; original weatherboard siding and one-over-one windows as well as an added picture window.

### Garage/Apartment Building

211 Armour Street, ca. 1995, Noncontributing Building

Two story, vinyl sided garage/apartment building built in 1995 behind the house.

### House

213 Armour Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, single pile house with a side gable roof, two room plan, a three bay façade, and a rear shed; interior brick chimney, original weatherboard siding and six-over-six windows; the front gable, entry porch appears to have been added ca. 1950 and is supported by square wooden posts.

### Garage/Apartment Building

213 Armour Street, ca. 1998, Noncontributing Building

Two story, hip roofed apartment building covered in vinyl siding; constructed in 1998 behind the house.

### House

221 Armour Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, single pile house with a two room plan, a three bay façade, side gable roof, and a rear shed; interior brick chimney; replacement siding and replacement windows; shed roofed porch is supported by wooden posts.

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### House

225 Armour Street, 1911; Contributing Building

One story, three bay house with a side gable roof, three bay façade, two room plan, and a rear ell; paired six-over-six windows, shed roofed porch supported by replacement piers.

### BRANDON STREET

### House

402 Brandon Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, frame, four bay, front gable house; modern gabled wing on west elevation; replacement vinyl siding; replacement one-over-one windows; shed roofed porch has wrought iron supports.

### House

406 Brandon Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, three bay, side gable, house with Colonial Revival elements; weatherboard siding; bay windows on front elevation; main entry porch and secondary entry both have gable roofs and wrought iron supports; one-over-one windows.

### House

412 Brandon Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, front gable house; weatherboard siding; front hip roofed porch with replacement square posts; six-over-six windows.

### CATAWBA AVENUE

### House

222 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with weatherboard siding; irregular massing with high hip roof and cross gables; front porch shelters the three bays of the front elevation; replacement tapered wood posts and balustrade; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

230 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1910, Contributing Building



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One story, frame, front gable house with replacement vinyl siding; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts; replacement six-over-six windows; original four-over-four window in upper level of gable front; replacement interior chimney.

### **Garage**

230 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, frame, front gable garage with weatherboard siding.

### **Addie Wilson House**

233 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1910/remodeled and expanded ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Probably erected as a one story, frame, Queen Anne cottage, this house appears to have been remodeled and expanded in the mid-twentieth century; north side reveals original high hip roof and projecting bays; later south wing, gabled entry, and paired and single six-over-six windows; weatherboard siding; served as soup kitchen operated by Addie Wilson during World War I.

### **House**

238 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with weatherboard siding; irregular massing with high hip roof and cross gables; wraparound porch configuration slightly altered to accommodate later appendage on east side; replacement tapered wood posts; replacement six-over-six windows; decorative sawnwork survives along front gables.

### **House**

239 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile house with side gable roof and three bay façade; weatherboard siding; hip roofed front porch has replacement slender square posts; replacement one-over-one windows.

### **House**

244 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered, side gable house with shed roofed, rear wing and carport on east side.

### **House**

247 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile house main block with side gable roof and three bay façade; probably originally similar to the house at 239 Catawba Ave; later front gable wing; later shed roofed porch with square posts; weatherboard siding; replacement one-over-one windows on main block.

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### House

253 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile main block with side gable roof and three bay façade; probably originally similar to house at 239 Catawba Ave; later cross gable wing on front elevation; later shed roofed porch with square posts; weatherboard siding; eight-over-eight windows on main block suggest the Colonial Revival style.

### House

252 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, frame, front gable house with asbestos shingle siding; hip roofed porch with replacement turned posts; replacement one-over-one windows.

### Duplex

302 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Front gable, one story, frame bungalow duplex with two-over-two windows and vinyl siding.

### House

303 Catawba Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One story, Minimal Traditional house with asbestos siding, and both six-over-six windows and a picture window.

## CATHEY STREET

### Cathey House

318 Cathey Street, ca. 1880, Contributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan dwelling; weatherboard siding; hip roofed, wraparound porch with turned posts; porch screened on side elevation; two-over-two windows; front-facing gable has decorative bargeboard and arched louvered vent; built as the farmhouse for the Cathey family, who owned farmland south of Davidson.

## CHAIRMAN BLAKE ROAD

### Chairman Blake House (National Register 2004)

318 Chairman Blake Lane, ca. 1861/moved 2000, Contributing Building

Frame, Greek Revival dwelling that stands one and one-half stories tall, with a five bay, symmetrical façade, double pile massing, and a side gable roof with full returns of the eaves and two front gable dormers;

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imposing, pedimented front porch supported by replacement box piers; two gable roofed rear ells, the larger of which is original and the smaller of recent construction; weatherboard siding, original six-over-six windows, and six panel door framed by transom and side lights; house has three interior brick chimneys. House was built ca. 1861 for John Rennie Blake, who came to Davidson College as a science professor in 1861. Blake was instrumental in keeping the college open during the Civil War and Reconstruction and was named as first Chairman of the Faculty in 1871. Blake's home originally sat on North Main Street just north of intersection with South Street, but was moved a short distance in 2000 when Chairman Blake Road was constructed.

### COLLEGE DRIVE

#### House

101 College Drive, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, hip roofed, brick ranch house with eight-over-eight windows and inset front porch; front gabled end bay with weatherboarding in the gable.

#### House

102 College Drive, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Two story, brick, three-bay, side gable, Colonial Revival dwelling; front gable entry porch with classical columns; eight-over-eight windows; enclosed side porch; garage addition on north side.

#### House

103 College Drive, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, side gable, brick ranch house with paired six-over-six windows; bay window in front gabled center bay; recessed entry; center chimney.

#### House

105 College Drive, ca. 1955, ca. 2007, Noncontributing Building

Built ca. 1955, this house was extensively remodeled ca. 2007; original two story, three-bay, Colonial Revival dwelling now has replacement, hardiplank siding; new porch with square posts across the facade, and one-story additions; some original six-over-six windows survive.

### CONCORD ROAD

#### Vacant lot

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### **Davidson College Presbyterian Church, Congregation Hall**

218 Concord Road, 2006, Noncontributing Building

Large, one story, stuccoed building with classical elements of style; erected in 2006 as the congregation hall for the Davidson College Presbyterian Church which sits across Concord Road.

### **Preyer Building**

226 Concord Road, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, brick veneered building with neoclassical elements; nine-bay front façade; side gable main block; five-bay pediment centered over main elevation with wide concrete pilasters between window bays; three-part fanlight in pediment; flat roofed entry porch with wrought iron supports.

### **Smith House**

302 Concord Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Two story, frame dwelling with both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements; irregular massing with gable on hip roof, wraparound porch supported by classical columns, and original two-over-two windows; weatherboard siding and single leaf door capped by a transom.

### **Martin-Henderson House**

310 Concord Road, ca. 1898, Contributing Building

Two story, frame house with Queen Anne and classical elements; irregular massing with hip roofed main block and hip and gable roofed wings; weatherboard siding; jigsaw scrollwork in front-facing gable; hip roofed, wraparound front porch with turned posts and balustrade, paired and single two-over-two windows; fluted pilasters with bull's-eye corner blocks frame the main entry; oval window to the side.

### **Grey-Black House**

318 Concord Road, ca. 1903, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Colonial Revival house with boxy, hip roofed main block and slightly projecting gable roofed bays on front and side elevations; hip roofed, denticulated, wraparound porch with pedimented entry bay and classical columns; weatherboard siding; transom over center entrance; replacement one-over-one windows; Charles Grey was executive with Southern Cotton Oil Company in Davidson; Mrs. J.M. Black bought house in 1919, when she moved to Davidson to educate her sons.

### **Fulton-Douglas-Payne House**

326 Concord Road, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, three bay, double pile, Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; side gable main block and subsidiary two story side gable bay on east side complete the form; hip roofed front porch with

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square posts and pedimented entry bay; six-over-one windows; erected by local builder Will Potts for Dr. M.G. Fulton, Davidson College professor; later acquired by Davidson College professor, John Douglas; purchased in 1940s by longtime owner John Payne.

### **Lingle-Hengeveld House**

400 Concord Road, ca. 1912, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Queen Anne-inspired house with irregular massing; high hip roof over main block with projecting hip and gable roofed bays; hip roofed, wraparound porch with replacement square posts; replacement four-over-one windows; interior chimneys now gone; replacement siding; erected by local builder Will Potts for Dr. Thomas Lingle, Davidson College professor; acquired by Davidson College baseball and basketball coach Fred Hengeveld in the 1930s.

### **Dr. Howard Arbuckle House**

404 Concord Road, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Foursquare house; hip roofed, two bay main block with deep eaves and wraparound porch on west side; porch has square posts on brick piers; first story is stucco and second story has replacement vinyl siding; bay window on main façade's west bay; single and paired six-over-six windows; erected by local builder Will Potts for Arbuckle, who taught chemistry at Davidson College.

### **Frank L. Jackson House**

412 Concord Road, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Colonial Revival house with boxy, hip roofed form; prominent pedimented gable over two bay front elevation; hip roofed secondary entry bay on west side; bay window on west elevation; hip roofed front porch with classical columns on brick piers; replacement one-over-one windows; erected by local builder Will Potts for Davidson College as faculty housing; first resident was Frank L. Jackson, college treasurer and town mayor.

### **Duplex**

418-422 Concord Road, ca. 1961, Noncontributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Colonial Revival duplex with four bays, side gable main block and two story, side gable wings on east and west elevations.

### **Robert Shelton House**

426 Concord Road, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, house with Queen Anne and classical traits; single pile main block with three bay main façade that features two gables and a corner polygonal roofed tower; weatherboard siding; wraparound porch with classical columns and pedimented entry bay; sidelights and transom enframe center entrance;



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denticulated porch frieze; two-over-two windows; local builder B.C. Deal erected house for Shelton, local businessman.

### **Charles Hamilton House**

433 Concord Road, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

Two story, two bay, frame, Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; boxy form and high hip roof; arched entry porch with square posts; sidelights and fanlight surround doorway; paired six-over-six windows; nine-over-nine windows in the hip roofed, sunroom bay on east elevation; Hamilton was local farmer.

### **Thompson Boarding House**

434 Concord Road, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Colonial Revival residence; U-plan configuration with two bay, front-facing, gabled wings joined by three bay, side gable block with a two story, flat roofed, classically-inspired porch with full height, square posts; six-over-six windows; weatherboard siding; built for Sam Thompson who provided board for two Davidson College fraternities until 1958.

### **Caldwell-Sample House**

504 Concord Road, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, weatherboard, Queen Anne cottage; irregular massing with original conical-roofed tower; decorative sawnwork in front-facing gable; east bay of wraparound porch has been enclosed; slender, classical porch posts and turned balustrade; replacement one-over-one windows; built for the Caldwell family; Samples, who were in-laws, purchased house in 1921.

### **Dr. John Bailey House**

507 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, frame, side gable Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; shed roofed porch on east elevation; brick end chimney on east side; hip roofed entry porch with heavy square posts; sidelights flank doorway; paired and single six-over-six windows; Dr. Bailey taught Greek at Davidson College.

### **Roy Caldwell House**

512 Concord Road, ca. 1917/remodeled 2000, Noncontributing Building

Heavily remodeled, one and one-half story, frame, house with modern conical roofed tower piercing the side gable roof; new tower echoes the tower on the adjacent Caldwell-Sample House (504 Concord); house was originally a one story, L-plan dwelling; modern wood shingles in the front gable; modern additions on west and rear elevations as well as a new dormers on east and west sides; porch has been expanded and reconfigured; Caldwell was the original owner.

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### **Reverend Charles M. Richards House**

515 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, frame, side gable Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; flat roofed wings with roof balustrades on east and west elevations; brick end chimney on east side; gable roofed, entry porch with slender classical columns; sidelights and fanlight surround doorway; paired and single six-over-six windows; brick end chimneys; Richards taught religion at Davidson College, and was pastor at Davidson College Presbyterian Church.

### **James Lee Sloan House**

520 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered bungalow; hip roofed main block with gabled wings; front porch engaged under front-facing gable; slightly tapered posts on brick piers; exposed rafters under deep eaves; replacement one-over-one windows; Sloan was the original owner.

### **House**

521 Concord Road, 1943, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; steeply pitched side gable main block with engaged porch with slender square posts, and trio of front dormers; one story front gable wing on east side of front elevation with ocular window in gable; brick end chimney on west gable; replacement one-over-one windows.

### **House**

526 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, variegated brick veneered, L-plan cottage with Craftsman style elements; hip roofed main block with clipped-gable wings; engaged porch with heavy brick posts and wooden archways; grouped nine-over-one windows; builder was local contractor Will Potts.

### **House**

527 Concord Road, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, front gable Colonial Revival house; three bay main elevation with paired windows with replacement one-over-one sash, and center entry capped by pediment; hip roofed front porch with square posts; replacement vinyl siding; constructed by local builder R.D. Mooney.

### **House**

531 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One story, brick veneered bungalow with low-slung front gable form, broad arched opening onto engaged front porch with brick aprons; paired and single four-over-one windows; projecting bays on east and west sides; constructed by local builder R.D. Mooney.

### **Withers-Callum House**

532 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, front gable, frame bungalow; weatherboard siding; exposed knee braces under deep eaves; hip roofed front porch with heavy brick posts on brick piers; four-over-one windows; Withers was local merchant; later owner James Callum was a Davidson College professor.

### **House**

537 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, clipped-gable cottage; clipped front gable entry porch with arched opening and heavy brick piers; paired six-over-six windows; weatherboard, shed roofed porch on east side; constructed by local builder R.D. Mooney.

### **Burwell-Murphy House**

538 Concord Road, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, three bay, Foursquare house; weatherboard siding; low hip roof with hipped dormer, hip roofed front porch with tapered posts on brick piers; single and paired six-over-one windows; original owner was Reverend Richard Burwell; widowed daughter Mattie Murphy was longtime owner and occupant.

### **House**

541 Concord Road, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard house; front gable main block and gabled wing on north side; gabled entry porch with square supports; replacement fixed-sash picture window on main elevation; replacement one-over-one windows.

### **House**

543 Concord Road, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered, Period Cottage; side gable roof includes two front dormers; gabled entry porch with archway and wrought iron supports; large, multiple-pane, tripartite windows flank the center door.

### **House**

544 Concord Road, 1970, Noncontributing Building

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Hip roofed, ranch, brick veneered house erected as Davidson College faculty housing.

### **Johnston-Ferguson House**

552 Concord Road, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, L-plan house with cross gable roof; replacement vinyl siding; wraparound porch with 1920s square posts on brick piers; two-over-two windows; corbelled brick chimney stacks; builder W.B. Barnette erected house for Irving Johnston, machinist at the Linden Cotton Mill in Davidson; Margaret Johnston Ferguson was longtime owner and occupant.

### **House**

553 Concord Road, 1956 Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, L-plan, ranch house; low hip roofed form; arbor fills the area between the two wings and extends across the driveway; replacement one-over-one windows; engaged garage at the rear of the house.

### **House**

559 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, three bay, side gable, house with Craftsman style elements; deep eaves, wraparound porch with square posts on brick piers; weatherboard siding; replacement six-over-one windows.

### **Barnette-Jetton House**

560 Concord Road, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; gable on hip roof, original weatherboard siding, and original six-over-six windows, flat roofed, entry porch is a replacement; original roof covered in patterned slate tiles; builder was W.B. Barnette who erected a number of houses along Concord Road.

### **House**

601 Concord Road, 2005, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, stuccoed dwelling with restrained Tudor-inspired elements; steeply pitched cross gable roof, deep eaves, and projecting gabled entry bay.

### **House**

602 Concord Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, variegated brick veneered house with Craftsman style and classical elements; cross clipped-gable roof with knee braces and cornice returns; arched center entry bay with pilasters; single and paired nine-over-one windows; engaged porch under west cross gable.

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### House

609 Concord Road, 2005, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, dwelling with heavy tapered porch posts; broad shed dormer; large garage wing with upper level bedrooms on east side.

### House

615 Concord Road, 1962, Noncontributing Building

Simple, two story, brick veneered split-level dwelling with side gable roofs; entry and picture window in one story, living-room section.

### Moore-Flowe House (No. 1)

621 Concord Road, ca. 1885, moved and remodeled ca. 1930, Contributing Building

This house contains roughly half of the original Moore-Flowe House (other section located at 627 Concord Road), which was originally a two story, picturesque dwelling; relocated ca. 1930 from corner of North Main Street and Concord Road; present Moore-Flowe House at 621 Concord Road is two story, three bay, frame Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof and weatherboard siding; hip roofed front porch which has been partially screened and enclosed; single and paired six-over-six windows that date to ca. 1930 renovation; Mary Moore was a widow who moved to Davidson to educate her son; purchased in 1898 by Mrs. R.H. Flowe, who operated boarding house.

### Moore-Flowe House (No. 2)

627 Concord Road, ca. 1885, moved and remodeled ca. 1930, Contributing Building

This house contains roughly half of the original Moore-Flowe House (other section located at 621 Concord Road), which was originally a two story, picturesque dwelling; relocated ca. 1930 from corner of North Main Street and Concord Road; present Moore-Flowe House at 627 Concord Road is two story, frame Queen Anne-inspired dwelling with irregular massing; shed porches on side elevation added during the ca. 1930 renovation; replacement four-over-four windows; original peaked lintels in paired windows in the main front gable block; bay window with replacement sash on first story; original decorative truss in the front-facing gable; Mary Moore was a widow who moved to Davidson to educate her son; purchased in 1898 by Mrs. R.H. Flowe, who operated boarding house.

### Social Center/House

633 Concord Road, ca. 1913, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Queen Anne cottage; replacement vinyl siding; irregular massing the main side gable roof and cross gables; wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade; replacement windows; brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps; house was built on the same foundation of original dwelling that burned, and followed the original plan; originally used as a social center for the Davidson College Presbyterian Church.

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### House

639 Concord Road, 1994, Noncontributing Building

Two story, hip roofed house with wraparound porch and gabled entry on east side of front elevation.

### House

645 Concord Road, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Two story, side gable house with gabled center entry.

### House

653 Concord Road, ca. 1936, 1990s, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, brick veneered, Colonial Revival house; side gable roof; 1990s hip roofed sunroom bay on east elevation; exterior brick chimneys at gable ends; paired and single six-over-one windows; broken pediment caps center entry, which includes sidelights and transom.

### House

711 Concord Road, ca. 1944, Contributing Building

One story, five bay, weatherboard Colonial Revival house; side gable roof; shed roofed porch on east side of main elevation with latticed supports; projecting gabled bay on main elevation; eight-over-eight windows; exterior brick chimney on east gable end.

### House

727 Concord Road, ca. 1980, expanded 2006, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, two bay, front gable house with classical elements, included front-facing pediment; hipped entry wing on east elevation.

### House

737 Concord Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One and one half story, three bay, frame, Period Cottage; weatherboard siding; side gable roof with two gabled dormers; flat roofed front porch appears to be later, and has paired square posts; six-over-six windows

### Lingle House

743 Concord Road, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, L-plan house with weatherboard siding; front gable wing appears to be later, but historic addition to earlier single pile, side gable farmhouse; side gable portion has shed roofed, screened porch;

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center entry in side gable wing, as well as side gable entry on west side of front gable wing; single and paired sash windows.

### **Barn**

743 Concord Road, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard, front gable barn sited behind house.

### **Garage**

743 Concord Road, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One story, frame, front gable garage sited behind house.

### **House**

757 Concord Road, 1985, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival house with gambrel roof, dormers, front gable wing on main elevation; attached garage.

### **Chalmers G. Davidson House**

765 Concord Road, 1938, Contributing Building

One and one half story, frame, Period Cottage; weatherboard siding; three bay, side gable main block with prominent projecting front gable wing, with front overhang and bay window, at center of main façade; flanking one story side gable wings on east and west elevations; entry in east bay of main block; twelve-over-twelve windows predominate; Davidson was Davidson College professor of History, archivist, and librarian.

### **Thomas Lingle House**

773 Concord Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Colonial Revival house; weatherboard siding; three bay, double pile, form with gable end oriented to Concord Road; shed dormer on east elevation, which includes engaged screened porch; west elevation holds center entry porch with gable roof and classical columns; six-over-one windows; Lingle was original owner.

### **C.K. Brown House**

783 Concord Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One and one half story, brick veneered, five bay, Period Cottage; side gable roof, five dormers along main elevation; flat roofed front porch with roof balustrade and classical columns; Brown was economics professor at Davidson College.

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### **Brown Family House**

795 Concord Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One and one half story, weatherboard, five bay, Period Cottage; side gable roof, four dormers along main elevation; shed roofed, wraparound porch with square posts; single and paired six-over-six windows; Professor C.K. Brown commissioned this house for his mother and aunt.

### **John Kimbrough House**

807 Concord Road, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, five bay Period Cottage with U-shaped plan; shed roofed porch with square posts between front-facing, gabled wings; twelve-over-twelve windows; center entrance under porch; Kimbrough was Davidson College professor.

### **House**

814 Concord Road, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One and one half story, frame, Period Cottage, weatherboard siding; side gable main block with off-set gabled dormer and front-facing gabled wing on west bay; east elevation holds a front gable wing joined to main block by a hyphen that includes a small engaged porch; eight-over-twelve windows.

### **House**

822 Concord Road, 1974, Noncontributing Building

Large, two story, brick veneered, five bay, Colonial Revival house; gabled entry porch and broad, front gable porch on east side of main elevation.

### **Dr. Fraser Hood House (Restormel)**

829 Concord Road, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two and one-half story, red brick, Colonial Revival house; side gable roof; two story, flat roofed, weatherboarded wing on east side with front overhang; two front gable dormers and a trio of wall dormers on main block; center entrance capped by broken pediment and transom; bay windows flank the entrance; four-over-one windows; Hood chaired the Psychology Department at Davidson College; house named after English castle; house set on large, shady lot separated from street by fieldstone retaining wall.

### **Storage Building**

829 Concord Road, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

One story, round-log, Rustic Revival storage building located behind the house.



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### Office

829 Concord Road, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Two story, side gable office building sited at rear of lot.

### House

830 Concord Road, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, double pile, side gable house; three bay main façade with center flat roofed entry porch with paired, slender wooden supports; Six-over-one windows; side gable sunroom on west side.

### Arbuckle House

838 Concord Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Stuccoed, Tudor Revival dwelling with one and one-half story, side gable main block and prominent, half-timbered, front-facing dormer; smaller side gable wing on west side abuts flat roofed porch with Tudor-arched, wooden supports; grouped six-over-one windows; large rough-cut stone chimney on west gable end; Arbuckles were the original owners and occupants.

### House

850 Concord Road, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One and one half story, brick veneered, Period Cottage; steeply pitched, cross gable roof; front exterior chimney with stepped shoulder; steeply pitched front gable extends out from front elevation to create an arched brick opening into the west side yard; smaller, gabled entry bay with an arched entry located at center of main elevation; front gable dormer; single and paired six-over-one windows.

### House

858 Concord Road, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One and one half story, brick veneered, L-plan Period Cottage; front-facing, engaged chimney with prominent stack in front gable bay; board and batten siding in front-facing gable on hip roof; windows of varying sizes and shapes including ocular and six-over-one windows.

## CRANE STREET

The houses on Crane Street were built for the African American community that emerged in the early twentieth century on the west side of Davidson.

### House

210 Crane Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

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Frame, one story, single pile, side gable dwelling with rear shed and ell, two room plan, interior chimney, a front gable porch supported by wooden posts, weatherboard siding, and replacement windows.

**House**

214 Crane Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

Frame, one story, single pile, side gable dwelling with rear shed, two room plan, interior chimney, a shed roofed porch supported by wooden posts, weatherboard siding, and replacement one-over-one windows.

**House**

219 Crane Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Hip roofed house with asymmetrical, three bay façade, hip roofed porch supported by replacement posts, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one windows.

**House**

220 Crane Street, 1999, Noncontributing Building

One story, vinyl sided, front gable dwelling built in 1999.

**House**

223 Crane Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One story, front gable house with three bay façade, shed roofed porch that is now screened, weatherboard siding.

**House**

225 Crane Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

Hip roofed house with asymmetrical, three bay façade, front gable entry porch supported by replacement posts, weatherboard siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a side porch added to the rear west elevation.

**House**

226 Crane Street, 2003, Noncontributing Building

One story, side gable house with shed roofed porch built in 2003.

**House**

229 Crane Street, 1995, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame dwelling built in 1995.

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### House

231 Crane Street, 1995, Noncontributing Building

Modern, side gable dwelling with front gable dormer and inset porch; built in 1995.

### House

235 Crane Street, ca. 1906, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, hip roofed, double pile house with replacement front gable porch as well as added entry porch on side elevation; weatherboard siding and replacement one-over-one windows.

### DELBURG STREET

Many early-twentieth century houses on Delburg Street were part of the original village of worker housing associated with the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills.

### Delburg Cotton Mills

209-210 Delburg Street

### Main Mill

1908/ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Straddling Delburg Street are the three buildings that comprised the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills property (later the Davidson Cotton Mill). The main mill occupies much of the south side of Delburg between Watson and Jackson streets. Typical of other cotton plants built in the Piedmont during this period, the main mill is a long, rectangular building with one main level above a raised basement, a brick exterior, and a slightly gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The long, brick walls are punctuated by tall, segmental arched window openings that now have replacement windows. In the early 1920s, a two story addition was constructed to the short west elevation to house the spinning room. Renovated in recent years for commercial use, two open stairwells and a patio have been added along the south elevation.

### Cotton Warehouse/Dye House

1908/ca. 1955, Contributing Building

On the north side of Delburg stand the cotton warehouse/dye house for the mill and a small transformer house. The original warehouse was a one story, brick building with a gable roof, but a large, one story, brick building was added ca. 1955. Two wings constructed of concrete block and corrugated metal have been added to the rear (north) elevation. Only the corbelled end elevations and firewalls reflect the initial construction.

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### **Transformer House**

1908, Contributing Building

Reflecting the Romanesque Revival design of the original mill, the transformer house is a two story, brick building with a square plan and pyramidal roof. Built with the original mill in 1908, this small auxiliary building also has segmental arched doors and windows on the ground level that are capped by corbelled brick hoods. On the upper level, round arched window openings are also capped by brick hoods that rise from a corbelled brick belt course. A row of ocular openings for the electrical lines sit above the belt course.

### **House**

300 Delburg Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, double pile house with a three bay façade and a side gable roof; front gable entry porch supported by box piers, house has replacement siding and brick veneered entrance bay.

### **Shed**

300 Delburg Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, concrete block building with a gable roof and a shed roofed dormer.

### **House**

303 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, single pile, side gable dwelling with a three bay façade, rear shed, and a shed roofed porch supported by wooden piers; house has weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and an interior brick chimney.

### **Shed**

303 Delburg Street, ca. 2000; Noncontributing Building

Small, concrete block shed with gable roof.

### **House**

309 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, single pile, side gable dwelling with a three bay façade, rear shed, and a hip roofed porch supported by wooden piers; house has weatherboard siding with a later brick skirt and original four-over-four windows.

### **House**

313 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

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One story, single pile, side gable dwelling with a three bay façade, two room plan, rear shed, and a shed roofed porch that has been screened; house retains its weatherboard siding, but has replacement one-over-one windows.

**House**

314 Delburg Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One story, side gable duplex with a six bay façade built in 1991.

**House**

316 Delburg Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan, Minimal Traditional house with a hip roofed porch supported by box piers, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows.

**House**

319 Delburg Street, ca. 1908/1998, Noncontributing Building

One story, single pile, side gable mill house similar to 303, 309, and 313 Delburg; built in 1908 but extensively altered in 1998 with the addition of a two story rear wing and large, front gable dormer; this mill house has now lost its architectural integrity through extensive, modern modifications.

**House**

323 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Particularly well-preserved, this one story, single pile, side gable dwelling has a three bay façade, two room plan, rear shed, and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts; house retains its weatherboard siding, corbelled brick chimney, brick pier foundation (now infilled) and original four-over-four windows.

**House**

324 Delburg Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, hip roofed, Minimal Traditional house with a three bay façade, German siding, and both a picture window and eight-over-eight windows; hip roofed entry porch supported by box piers.

**Shed**

324 Delburg Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Gabled roofed shed clad in aluminum siding.

**House**

328 Delburg Street, ca. 1955, Noncontributing Building

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Modest, one story, double pile, three bay house with side gable roof and a front gable entry porch; house retains its six-over-six windows and German siding.

### **House**

329 Delburg Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

Particularly well-preserved, this one story, single pile, side gable dwelling has a three bay façade, two room plan, rear shed, and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts; house retains its weatherboard siding and original four-over-four windows.

### **House**

333 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys, inset corner porch, and rear shed; house retains its weatherboard siding and later three-over-one windows; porch is supported by replacement metal posts.

### **Shed**

333 Delburg Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Brick, front gable shed that appears to have been built ca. 1950. Open pole shed surrounds the building.

### **Shed**

333 Delburg Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Modern, front gable, frame shed.

### **House**

337 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, inset corner porch, rear shed, and a small side addition; house has replacement siding and replacement one-over-one windows; porch is supported by replacement columns.

### **House**

343 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys, and inset corner porch, house has replacement siding and six-over-one windows; porch is supported by replacement piers.

### **House**

347 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

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One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys, and inset corner porch; house has replacement siding and replacement windows; porch is supported by replacement column.

### House

354 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, two bay dwelling with a hipped roof and an inset corner porch supported by metal posts; replacement siding and both original four-over-four and replacement one-over-one windows.

### Shed

354 Delburg Street, ca. 1990; Noncontributing Building

Gable roofed shed with plywood exterior and two flanking sheds.

### House

355 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, an interior brick chimney, and an inset corner porch; house has weatherboard siding, a rear addition, and original six-over-six windows; porch is supported by replacement metal posts.

### House

360 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, two bay dwelling with a hipped roof, an inset corner porch supported by wooden piers, and a 1990s rear addition; house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows.

### Shed

360 Delburg Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Large, corrugated metal shed with gable roof.

### House

361 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double-pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and an inset corner porch; house has original weatherboard siding and original six-over-six windows and a replacement one-over-one window; porch is supported by box piers.

### House

364 Delburg Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

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One story, two-bay dwelling with a hipped roof, side entrance; weatherboard siding and one-over-one replacement windows.

### House

365 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys, and an inset corner porch; house has original weatherboard siding and replacement one-over-one windows; porch is supported by metal posts.

### House

369 Delburg Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, interior brick chimneys, a rear porch, and an inset corner porch; house has original weatherboard siding and original six-over-six windows; porch is supported by box piers.

### House

372 Delburg Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One story, L-plan cottage built ca. 1970.

### House

375 Delburg Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof and an enclosed, inset corner porch; house has original weatherboard siding and replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

376 Delburg Street, ca. 1955; Contributing Building

One story, three bay, side gable house with rear shed and a front gable porch supported by wooden piers; house has concrete block foundation, German siding, one-over-one windows, and two exterior end, concrete block chimneys on the east elevation.

### Apartment Building

377 Delburg Street, 2003, Noncontributing Building

Modern, two story, frame building with a side gable roof.

### House

379 Delburg Street, ca. 1921, Contributing Building



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One story, double pile mill house with a hip roof, an interior brick chimney, and an enclosed, inset corner porch; house has replacement siding and replacement one-over-one windows.

### **Garage**

379 Delburg Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Modern, two story, frame garage with a stuccoed first story and siding on the second.

### **DEPOT STREET**

#### **House**

116 Depot Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, three bay facade, paired and grouped six-over-six windows, and a Tudor Revival inspired entry portico with a steeply pitched gable and arched openings.

#### **Hotel**

117 Depot Street, 1993, Noncontributing Building

Three story, brick hotel with hip roof built in the early 1990s.

#### **Commercial Building**

121 Depot Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building with two storefronts and a flat parapet; storefronts delineated by brick pilasters, and each store has a recessed entrance flanked by storefront windows; original transom windows are now covered in wood panels, and a pent roof has been added.

#### **Commercial Building**

127 Depot Street, ca. 1920, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick commercial building with three storefronts and a flat parapet; storefronts delineated by brick pilasters, storefronts have been modified to serve one business and the end units have windows replacing the original entrances; wood panels now cover the original transom windows.

#### **Davidson Presbyterian Church**

214 Depot Street, ca. 1935/ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Houses an African American Presbyterian congregation; simple, front gable, concrete block church with rectangular plan, jack arched, colored glass windows, and a truncated bell tower capped by a pyramidal roof; masonry exterior added in the mid-1960s. Church appears on the 1937 Sanborn map.

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### **Davidson Presbyterian Church, Education Building**

214 Depot Street, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Freestanding, concrete block education building with a side gable roof stands south of the church.

### **House**

218 Depot Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Modest, one story, three bay, concrete block cottage with front gable roof and six-over-six windows; house has no porch.

### **House**

222 Depot Street, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

One story, side gable dwelling with a four bay façade and weatherboard siding; built in 1965 according to the tax records.

### **House**

234 Depot Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan dwelling which appears to have been built ca. 1940; board and batten siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a shed roofed porch with metal posts.

### **Linden Cotton Factory**

301 Depot Street

### **Main Mill**

1890/1971 Addition, Contributing Building

The first cotton mill constructed in Davidson, the 1890 Linden Mill represents the first phase of industrialization in Davidson. Typical of other cotton plants built in the Piedmont during this period, the main mill is a long, rectangular building with one main level, a brick exterior, and a slightly gabled roof with exposed rafter tails; brick walls are punctuated by jack arched window and door openings above which are corbelled cornices; a tall, brick smokestack is located on the south side of the original mill. Linden Mill later became the Carolina Asbestos Company and is now used as warehouse storage.

### **Cotton Warehouse**

1890/1971, Contributing Building

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One story, brick warehouse built as a freestanding structure north of the main mill; brick additions have connected the two buildings, and a concrete block addition has been constructed along the west elevation of the cotton warehouse.

### Warehouse

1971, Noncontributing Building

Freestanding, precast concrete warehouse (1971) located on the western edge of the property.

### House

310 Depot Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, single pile house with side gable roof, interior brick chimney, three bay façade, two room plan, and rear ell; hip roofed porch is supported by box piers, and the house has one-over-one replacement windows and replacement siding. The house was part of the original village of worker housing associated with the Delburg Cotton Mills.

### House

314 Depot Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, single pile house with side gable roof, interior brick chimney, three bay façade, two room plan, and a rear ell; shed roofed porch is supported by box piers; house has one-over-one replacement windows and replacement siding. The house was part of the original village of worker housing associated with the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills.

### House

318 Depot Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, single pile house with side gable roof, three bay façade, two room plan, and a rear shed; shed roofed porch has replacement metal posts; one-over-one replacement windows and replacement siding. The house was part of the original village of worker housing associated with the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills.

### House

324 Depot Street, ca. 1908/2000, Noncontributing Building

Heavily remodeled, one story, single pile house with side gable roof, three bay façade, and rear shed; house has one-over-one replacement windows, replacement siding, and a newly stuccoed foundation; the porch has been removed, and the entrance has been altered. The house was part of the original village of worker housing associated with the 1908 Delburg Cotton Mills.

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### DOGWOOD LANE

#### House

618 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Brick ranch house with slightly L-shaped plan, an engaged entrance porch, engaged carport, and multiple light, double hung windows.

#### House

624 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Brick ranch house with slightly L-shaped plan, an engaged carport, and horizontal sash windows.

#### House

640 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1962, Noncontributing Building

Brick ranch house with replacement one-over-one windows and a second story addition above a rear garage.

#### House

646 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Brick, side gable ranch house with horizontal sash windows, front exterior chimney, and an enclosed side porch above a basement level garage.

#### House

647 Dogwood Lane, 1957, Contributing Building

Tan brick ranch house with L-plan, cross gable roof, horizontal sash windows, and recessed entrance.

#### Garage

647 Dogwood Lane, 1957, Contributing Building

Front gable, brick garage built in 1957.

#### House

656 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Sprawling, U-shaped ranch house with brick and weatherboard exterior, low hip roof, and horizontal sash windows.

#### House

659 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

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Sprawling, postwar, Colonial Revival ranch house set on a large, rolling site with mature trees and informal landscaping; brick exterior, side gable roof, projecting, front gable entrance bay, and eight-over-eight, double hung windows.

### House

707 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Frame, one and one-half story, Cape Cod cottage with side gable roof, front gable dormers, and screened side porch; three bay façade with central entrance flanked by six-over-six windows.

### Garage

707 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two bay, frame garage with front gable roof, board and batten siding and added side shed.

### House

711 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Tan brick, side gable dwelling with one bay garage projecting from front elevation; tall, single light, casement windows; house appears to have been built ca. 1970.

### Garage

711 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Frame, front gable garage that appears original with house.

### House

730 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Frame, side gable ranch house; engaged porch with original railing and posts; large, horizontal sash windows; original door with horizontal upper lights.

### House

738 Dogwood Lane, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Long, brick ranch house with low-pitched, side gable roof, projecting end bays, and paired, horizontal sash windows.

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### EDEN STREET

#### House

201 Eden Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan house with replacement siding, replacement windows, and an entry porch supported by box piers.

#### House

207 Eden Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One story, double pile, hip roofed cottage that appears to have had the inset corner porch enclosed and a bay window added; house has replacement one-over-one windows.

#### House

209 Eden Street, 1998, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, side gable dwelling building in 1998.

#### House

211 Eden Street, ca. 1945, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, side gable, postwar cottage with four bay façade, two interior chimneys, six-over-six windows, and an off-center entrance sheltered by an inset corner porch; porch has box piers; house has vinyl siding; moved to this site behind house at 209 Eden.

#### House

213 Eden Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Modern, vinyl sided dwelling with amorphous gable and hip roof and inset corner porch.

#### House

215 Eden Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Modern, one and one-half story side gable house with front gable dormer, inset corner porch, and vinyl siding.

#### House

219 Eden Street, ca. 1940, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one story, front gable cottage with replacement siding, replacement windows, and a shed roofed entry porch.

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### House

225 Eden Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One story, single pile, frame dwelling with three bay façade, rear ell, and altered front gable entry porch; a carport and small addition have been constructed along the west elevation; house has replacement siding, replacement windows, and a modern, stone, exterior end chimney.

### House

233 Eden Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One story, single pile, frame dwelling with side gable roof, two room plan, rear ell, and small rear additions, house has weatherboard siding, interior chimney, and one-over-one windows; shed roofed porch supported by metal posts.

### House

235 Eden Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Frame, front gable bungalow with German siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a shed roofed porch supported by replacement posts resting on brick pedestals; house has a shed roofed addition to the east elevation.

### Shed

235 Eden Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Frame shed with weatherboard siding, front gable roof, brick pier foundation, and one exterior chimney.

## GAMBLE STREET

### House

201 Gamble Street, 1971, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered, side gable house with slightly recessed center entry.

### Davidson Colored School (now Ada Jenkins Center)—Classroom/Gym

212-224 Gamble Street, 1938, 1958 addition, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered school with hip roofed, T-shaped plan and neoclassical elements; PWA funded with the assistance of the African American community; gabled entrance bay with arched doorway on front elevation; replacement nine-over-nine windows; two story, brick veneered 1958 gymnasium/classroom wing on north side; banks of awning windows and flat roofed porches on east elevation; this African American

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school opened in 1938 under the leadership of teacher Ada Jenkins after the frame schoolhouse for blacks on Mock Circle was destroyed by fire; closed during integration in 1966 and now serves as a community center.

### **Davidson Colored School (now Ada Jenkins Center)—Cafeteria Building**

212-224 Gamble Street, 1958, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered building located immediately behind (west) classroom facility; side gable roof and awning windows.

### **GREENWAY STREET**

#### **House**

514 Greenway Street, ca. 1985, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, weatherboard, side gable, double pile house with two car garage on the north elevation; a shed roofed front porch with square posts spans the façade.

### **GREY ROAD**

#### **House**

131 Grey Road, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Brick ranch house with side gable roof, replacement one-over-one windows, and replacement door.

#### **House**

204 Grey Road, ca. 1975, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, vinyl-sided dwelling with steeply pitched gambrel roof, three bay façade, and single and paired six-over-six windows.

### **HILLSIDE DRIVE**

#### **House**

100 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

One story, four bay, brick veneered ranch house with low, side gable roof; recessed center entry bay with wood paneling; interior chimney.

#### **House**

102 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building



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Contemporary split-level house with shallow, low, front-facing gable roof that caps two story section and extends over one story section on north side of front elevation; exposed rafters under deep eaves on one story section; brick veneer with vertical board siding on upper story; recessed entry; wide brick chimney; various steel-sash windows.

### House

103 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

One story, weatherboard ranch house with low side gable roof that extends to form carport on north side; wide interior brick chimney; center entry with transom; south side of front elevation has glazed, engaged porch sunroom.

### House

104 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

Long, one story, ranch house with low side gable roof; brick veneer and vertical board siding; side gable garage ell on north elevation; recessed entry with wide sidelight; north side of main elevation has large, three-part picture window and awning windows on the lower levels; wide interior brick chimney.

### House

105 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

Long, one story, primarily brick veneered ranch house with wood-shingled, front gable ell on south side; broad, brick central chimney; steel-sash windows; center bay has grouped awning windows.

### House

106 Hillside Drive, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

Long, one story, ranch house with low side gable roof; brick veneer and vertical board siding; center entrance; wide interior brick chimney.

### House

107 Hillside Drive, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered dwelling with Colonial Revival elements; side gable roof with extending gabled bays on north and south elevations; engaged front porch with square posts; eight-over-twelve windows; broken pediment caps center entrance; broad brick end chimney.

## HOUSTON STREET

### House

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302 Houston Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, frame house; double pile form; side gable roof; weatherboard siding; gabled entry porch with square posts; replacement one-over-one windows; large, single pane window on front elevation; concrete block foundation.

### House

303 Houston Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, frame house; double pile form; side gable roof; weatherboard siding; gabled entry porch with wrought iron posts; later bay windows on front elevation; later flat roofed additions on east and west sides.

### House

308 Houston Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, frame house; double pile form; side gable roof; weatherboard siding; gabled entry porch with square posts; replacement one-over-one windows; concrete block chimney.

### House

309 Houston Street, ca. 1961, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, double pile, side gable house; concrete block foundation; recessed front entry.

## JACKSON STREET

### Three vacant lots

### Building

140 Jackson Street, 1987, Noncontributing Building

One story, L-shape, side-gable, frame and brick veneer building

### Commercial Building

190 Jackson Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One story, four-bay, stuccoed commercial building with mansard-style roof; casement windows.

### Building

206 Jackson Street, 1978 and 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, hip-roofed, square brick office block, with a similar one-story 2000 addition slightly set back to the east, connected by a small hyphen.

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### **Railroad Depot**

215 Jackson Street, 1897, Contributing Building

One story, frame building built in 1897 with a hip roof, broad eaves, and German siding, depot has six-over-six windows; original platform along rail line and entries no longer extant.

### **LORIMER ROAD**

#### **House**

119 Lorimer Road, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

Brick and weatherboard split level house.

#### **Garage**

119 Lorimer Road, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

Front gable frame garage.

#### **House**

146 Lorimer Road, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Craftsman style bungalow with a side gable roof, broad eaves with exposed rafters, front gable dormers, shake shingle and weatherboard siding, front gable porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals, and both fourteen-over-one and eight-over-one windows; bay windows on the side elevations.

#### **House**

203 Lorimer Road, c. 1963, Noncontributing Building

Hip roofed, brick, split level house.

#### **House**

205 Lorimer Road, ca. 1968, Noncontributing Building

One story, side gable, ranch house with Colonial Revival detailing.

#### **Purcell House**

206 Lorimer Road, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

Inspired by postwar modernism, the Purcell House has a low-slung, L-plan dwelling with a flat roof with a broad overhang, an open porch on the west end and a raised, brick basement on the east end; weatherboard

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siding, asymmetrical façade with irregularly placed casement windows; recessed entrance with a glazed door flanked by a transom and single side light. Designed by Charlotte architect, Harold Cooler, for James Purcell, chairman of the English department. The house was the first of a number of modernist houses built in the 1950s by Davidson College, which permitted faculty members to select the plans for their own houses.

### House

207 Lorimer Road, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof, front gable dormers, a symmetrical, three bay façade, and a front gable, entrance porch supported by columns; six paneled door framed by transom and sidelights and flanked by paired, one-over-one, replacement windows.

### Garage

207 Lorimer Road, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

Original, front gable, brick garage at the rear of the lot.

### House

209 Lorimer Road, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

Brick, one story ranch house with side gable roof, enclosed side porch, and recessed entrance; single and paired, eight-over-eight windows, and a metal framed carport attached to the rear elevation of the house.

### House

232 Lorimer Road, ca. 1956/remodeled 2003, Noncontributing Building

Originally a brick, ranch house built in the mid-1950s using materials from Rumble Dormitory on the Davidson College campus; two story, hip roofed addition clad in stone and vertical siding rises above the original ranch house giving the house its current split level appearance.

### House

300 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick, Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, rear shed, denticulated cornices, eight-over-eight windows; recessed, six paneled door.

### St. Alban's Episcopal Church/House

406 Lorimer Road, 1957, Contributing Building

Built for St. Alban's Episcopal Church but the former church is now residential; church consists of a sanctuary block connected to a low-slung education and administration building by a breezeway; modernist

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design with a brick, front gable sanctuary block that makes references to historic church forms; sanctuary has a front gable, entry portico with exposed rafters but heavy brick pier supports; administration building more overtly modernist in its design with a flat roof, overhanging eaves, projecting brick walls that act as dividers between floor to ceiling windows.

### House

407 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick, Colonial Revival ranch house with a H-shaped plan, cross gable roof with denticulated cornices, and a porch spanning the front wings; porch supported by columns; gable roofed garage is attached to the east elevation; full return of the weatherboarded gables; six-over-nine windows; off-center entrance with six paneled door flanked by side lights.

### House

409 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Brick, one-story, L-plan ranch house with cross gable roof and an attached garage engaged under the east end of the house; flat roofed porch supported by columns; off-center, six paneled door capped by a transom.

### House

414 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan, brick, modernist dwelling built in the mid-1950s with low pitched, cross gable roof with broad, overhanging eaves; front gable has a partial window wall; casement windows in asymmetrical groupings.

### House

418 Lorimer Road, 2002, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, front gable dwelling built in 2002 in a neotraditional design.

### Fleagle House

420 Lorimer Road, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Imposing, two story, frame, Craftsman-style dwelling with hip roof, one story, hip roofed side wing, and front gable entry porch; porch has exposed rafters and battered piers; weatherboard siding and both paired and grouped, four-over-one windows; roof has broad, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. House was built in the mid-1920s by Davidson College for Professor Fred Fleagle. The house was one of the earliest houses built in the neighborhood which was subdivided from the Shelton farm in 1921 in response to a need for additional faculty housing.

### Shed

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420 Lorimer Road, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Hip roofed, weatherboarded outbuilding appears contemporary with the house.

### **Vowles House**

504 Lorimer Road, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Substantial, two story, double pile, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gable roof, symmetrical, three bay façade, side screened porch, and a front gable, entry porch supported by columns; paired six-over-one windows and a six paneled door framed by an elliptical fanlight and side lights; modern two story rear additions. House was built by Guy Vowles, a German professor at Davidson for more than twenty-five years.

### **Goldiere House**

512 Lorimer Road, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

Substantial, two story, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gable roof, symmetrical, three bay façade, one story, side porch, and a flat roofed, entrance porch supported by columns and capped by a metal balustrade; the six paneled door is framed by side lights; weatherboard siding and ten-over-ten windows; first floor windows have paneled spandrels. House was built in mid-1930s by Augustin V. Goldiere, a professor of French and Spanish at Davidson College.

### **W.J. Martin House**

517 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Substantial, two story, double pile, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, symmetrical, three bay façade, two flat roofed, side wings (one an enclosed porch, one a sun room), and a two story rear ell; flat roofed, entrance porch supported by grouped box piers; both twelve-over-twelve and nine-over-nine windows and a six paneled door framed by a transom and side lights. House was built ca. 1930 for William J. Martin, president of Davidson College from 1912 to 1929, who was responsible for a period of tremendous growth for the college.

### **Garage**

517 Lorimer Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, front gable, frame garage.

### **Porter House**

518 Lorimer Road, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Colonial Revival house with some Craftsman detailing; clipped side gable roof with bracketed eaves, weatherboard siding, and both paired and grouped six-over-six windows on main block; one story side wing also has clipped side gable roof and original six-over-one windows; entrance porch is

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supported by box piers and capped by a clipped front gable roof; six paneled door framed by transom and side lights. The house was built in the mid-1920s for William Lorimer Porter, a professor of biology at Davidson. The dwelling was the first house to be constructed in the new neighborhood south of Concord Road on the newly subdivided Shelton farm, and Lorimer Road takes its name from the professor.

### **Shewmake House**

525 Lorimer Road, ca. 1926, Contributing House

Two story, brick, Colonial Revival house with a side gable roof with exposed rafters, side screened porch with heavy brick piers, and a pedimented entrance porch supported by columns; paneled and glazed door with no transom or side lights; paired six-over-one windows. The house was built in the mid-1920s for Edwin Shewmake, a professor of English at Davidson College.

### **Garage**

525 Lorimer Road, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Front gable, brick? Garage built in the mid-1920s with alley access behind the Shewmake house. One of the few original garages remaining on Lorimer Road.

### **Watts House**

526 Lorimer Road, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with gambrel roof, shed roofed dormer, a one story, sun porch wing on the west elevation and a screened porch on the east; wide reveal wooden siding and paired six-over-six windows; symmetrical, three bay façade with a central entrance sheltered by a pedimented entry porch supported by box piers; six paneled door framed by side lights. House was built in the mid-1930s by George Watts, who in 1926 became a professor of romance languages at Davidson College.

### **Gallent House**

531 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick, Colonial Revival ranch house with two recent side additions; side gable roof; engaged porch supported by box piers; six paneled door flanked by side lights; eight-over-eight windows. House was built in the 1950s for John Gallent, who began teaching chemistry at Davidson in 1942.

### **Garage**

531 Lorimer Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Original, brick, front gable garage with added carport. Built by Davidson College for faculty members.

### **House**

534 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

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One story, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof, brick, exterior end chimneys, small side wings, and a symmetrical, three bay façade; weatherboard siding and paired, six-over-six windows; center, six paneled door framed by fluted pilasters and capped by a transom.

### House

539 Lorimer Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, symmetrical, three bay façade, front gable entry porch supported by box piers, and small side wings; paired six-over-six windows and wide reveal siding. The house was built ca. 1940 by George Watts as rental property.

### Garage

539 Lorimer Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Original, front gable garage built by the college for faculty members.

### Kimbrough House

540 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Substantial, two story, double pile, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, symmetrical, three bay façade, one story, side wing (with a rear screened porch), and a hip roofed porch extending across the façade; porch supported by box piers; paired six-over-six windows and a six paneled door framed by a transom and side lights. House was built by the Rev. Paterson, but was later the home of John Kimbrough, professor of mathematics at Davidson.

### House

545 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival house with a T-shaped plan, side gable roof, a rear ell, a side porch, and a small, flat roofed, entry porch supported by wooden piers; front gable dormers, weatherboard siding, paneled and glazed door, and six-over-six windows.

### Garage

545 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Original, front gable garage built behind the house by Davidson College for its faculty.

### Gwynn-Woods House

552 Lorimer Road, ca. 1933, Contributing Building



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Substantial, two story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gable roof, symmetrical, five bay façade, one story, side wing, and a hip roofed, side porch supported by paired box piers; flat roofed, entrance porch supported by grouped box piers and capped by a metal balustrade; the six paneled door is framed by an elliptical fanlight and side lights; six-over-six windows. House was built ca. 1933 by Price Gwynn, a professor of sociology and education at Davidson College. House was later the home of Dr. James B. Woods, a physician for both the town and college. House remains in the Woods family.

### **Garage**

552 Lorimer Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front gable garage.

### **Reid House**

559 Lorimer Road, ca. 1963, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan ranch house with an attached garage, an engaged porch, and diamond paned windows.

### **Davies House**

560 Lorimer Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, front gable dormers, a side, screened porch, and a rear ell; symmetrical, three bay façade with a center, six paneled door framed by fluted pilasters and capped by a transom; original six-over-six windows flank the entrance; house retains its weatherboard siding and brick, exterior end chimney. The house was built by Davidson professor, Price Gwynn, and the Beaty family was the first to occupy the house, but the house is known locally as the Davies House for longtime residents.

## **NORTH MAIN STREET**

### **Armour Brothers and Thompson Grocery**

101 North Main Street, ca. 1912, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building with rusticated brick, four recessed, brick-corbelled panels below cornice; stringcourses above shopfront; recessed shopfront includes center entry flanked by large display windows; built by B.C. Deal for the Armour brothers and Thompson, dry goods merchants; numerous grocers have occupied this building, including longtime occupant, Johnson Grocery; the distinctive rustication is repeated on the adjacent commercial building at 103 North Main and suggests that the same contractor/builder was used.

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### **Jetton Drug Store**

103 North Main Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building with stringcourses, rusticated brick, denticulated brick cornice above two recessed panels; stringcourses above well-preserved shopfront; recessed center entry flanked by display windows; built by B.C. Deal for druggist Will Jetton; the distinctive rustication is repeated on the adjacent commercial building at 101 North Main and suggests the same contractor/builder.

### **B. C. Deal House**

107 North Main Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

This is an unusual two story brick house located in heart of commercial district which is set back from adjacent commercial facades. It has a one story, shed roofed, front porch with tapered wood posts across the eight-bay façade, and the upper story includes matching wood posts between the eight windows. Brick detailing includes recessed frieze panels and corbelled cornice. With its flat roof parapet, the residence flanked by thick, two story, brick firewalls reflecting Deal's concern with the risk of fire in the largely wooden commercial district in the early 1900s. In front of the setback house is a wooden pergola and fence. Deal was contractor.

### **Western Union Telegraph Office**

109 North Main Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One story, one bay, brick commercial building with shallow pedimented parapet with concrete coping; decorative concrete tiles; well-preserved, slightly recessed entry with corner door and large window; built for Western Union; Duke Power Company also occupied building after World War II.

### **United States Post Office**

115 North Main Street, 1993, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered, Neoclassical post office with pedimented portico; building is set back from the street and includes a landscaped parcel and walkway.

### **Commercial Building**

121-123 North Main Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building with soldier course atop two shopfronts; stepped parapet; slightly recessed entries flanked by display windows; northern storefront has been remodeled; second of two buildings erected for James Sloan.

### **Commercial Building**

125-129 North Main Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

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One story, brick commercial building with elaborate brickwork on front façade, including corbelled brick over shopfront and along the cornice, and a raised parapet wall. This is the first of two brick building erected for James Sloan and reflected the extension of Main Street into formerly residential blocks.

### **White Drug Company Building**

131 North Main Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two story, brick commercial building with corbelled panels at frieze; jack arches over paired windows; built by contractor B.C. Deal for druggist Joseph White.

### **Commercial Building**

137 North Main Street, 2000, Noncontributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, flat-roofed building.

### **U.S. Post Office**

213 North Main Street, 1957, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, Neoclassical building; front elevation has pedimented portico with four ionic columns; porch shields a stuccoed façade; flat roofed ell extends from the rear; building now houses the Davidson College Computer Center.

### **Helper Hotel/Carolina Inn**

215 North Main Street, 1848, ca. 1860, restored 1971, Contributing Building

Originally constructed in 1848 for merchant and builder Lewis Dinkins, the building was designed to reflect the two classically inspired debating halls across the street that were also built by Dinkins. The building was used as a hotel as well as a store that catered to students and teachers. The lease explicitly forbade the sale of “intoxicating liquors or any other article that may be prohibited by the Regulations and Ordinances of the Trustees of Said. College”. In 1855, new owner, Hanson Pinckney Helper, expanded the building to approximately double the original size, creating the thirteen-room Helper Hotel. The expanded building also contained first-floor stores and operated as a weekend rooming house for visiting college girls. About 1860, Helper added a two-tiered front porch and in 1871 built a roof balustrade that formed an observatory overlooking the town and college. Including classical elements of the original Dinkins building and Helper’s later expansion, the Helper Hotel is a boxy, two-story, hip-roofed structure embellished with stuccoed, classical pilasters that define the bays on the main elevations. The brick on the main elevation is laid in a Flemish bond, while the sides and rear have English bond. In 1946, the Helper Hotel was purchased by Davidson College and renamed the Carolina Inn. The college restored the building in 1971 and converted it to classrooms and offices. It is currently occupied by the school’s Center for Interdisciplinary Studies.

### **Holt-Henderson-Copeland House**

305 North Main Street, ca. 1860, Contributing Building

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L-shaped plan, two story, weatherboard Italianate house with segmental-arched windows capped by decorative lintels; bracketed eaves; front porch has chamfered posts and decorative sawn brackets; Davidson physician William Holt acquired what was the side-gabled central portion of this house ca. 1860 and expanded it to its present form; sold to Hendersons by 1912, who ran a boarding house here. Later, by the 1940s, then owners, Presbyterian minister William Creacy Copeland and his wife, Henrietta Braswell Copeland, operated a boarding house here .

### **Belk Visual Arts Center**

315 North Main Street, 1993, Noncontributing Building

Two story, brick, Neoclassical building sixteen bays long with stylized, pedimented portico across main elevation.

### **Henderson-Grey House**

405 North Main Street, ca. 1855, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, hip roofed, brick house with Greek Revival and Italianate elements; two hip roofed ells extend from rear elevation; denticulated cornice; double doorways on both first and second stories have matching sidelights and eight-pane transoms; elongated two-over-two windows; modified entry porch with later roof balustrade and replacement slender classical columns; house is said to have been built for a James P. Henderson; by 1900 it was owned by Davison College professor W.R. Grey who taught French and Latin for forty-two years.

### **President's House**

408 North Main Street, 1837, ca. 1860, ca. 1880, 1959, 1998, Contributing Building

Constructed originally in 1837 for Robert Hall Morrison, the first president of Davidson College, this two story, brick house experienced renovations at the eve of the Civil War, and again around 1880 and in 1959 and 1998; the first renovation roughly doubled the size of the original five bay, single pile house to create the present basic central block; around 1880 additional rooms were added; in 1959, the full-height Neoclassical Revival portico with Ionic columns was installed, as well as the one story, south wing; the 1998 renovation included several additional rooms for entertainment purposes. Although undergoing a series of major changes, most of these have occurred during the period of significance for the historic district, and represent the important role of this house in the history of Davidson College; the dwelling has served the presidents of the college from 1837 to 1897, and from 1912 to the present; and the additions and remodelings that have taken place reflect the growth and prestige of the college and the growing demands of its president.

### **Dr. Caleb Harding House**

413 North Main Street, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

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Two story, weatherboard, L-shaped plan house with picturesque elements; hip roofed front porch has chamfered posts, decorative sawn brackets, and turned balustrade; sidelights that frame the main entrance are a recent modification (two doors earlier); six-over-six windows; bay window on front-facing gable; Harding was a professor Greek and German at Davidson College for fifty-seven years

### **Joseph McConnell House**

420 North Main Street, 1914, Contributing Building

Two and one-half story, double pile, five bay, weatherboard Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof and two gable roofed dormers; pedimented gables; one story, pedimented entry portico with classical columns; one story hip roofed wings extend from north and south elevations; six-over-six windows; McConnell was a Davidson College professor of history and economics, and served as the first academic dean.

### **WDAV Radio Offices**

423 North Main Street, 2001, Noncontributing Building

Two story, L-plan office building with a residential design; columned front porch, shuttered windows; interior chimney stacks

### **Henry Louis Smith House**

430 North Main Street, 1897, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard house with Colonial Revival elements; high hip roofed main block with front gable wing on front elevation; bay window on south side; wraparound porch with pedimented entry bay and classical columns; two-over-two windows; a physics professor, Smith later became president of Davidson College.

### **Neel-Johnston House**

431 North Main Street, ca. 1880, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard, L-shaped plan house with Italianate traits; bay window; erected for landowner and businessman Samuel Neel, the house is best known as the residence of school teacher Julia Johnston, who resided here in the early twentieth century.

### **Duplex/Dean Rusk International Studies Center**

439 North Main Street, 1962, Noncontributing Building

Two story, side gable, brick veneered Colonial Revival building with flanking one story wings; erected as a duplex and later converted to International Studies Center.

**Vacant lot**

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### **Health Services Building, Davidson College**

514 North Main Street, ca. 1950, 1994, Noncontributing Building

One story, red brick Period Cottage with major, 1994 rear addition, when building converted to Health Services Building for Davidson College; the large rear wing has classical elements and more than doubles the size of the original building.

### **Faculty House**

511 North Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, side gable, wood-shingled bungalow with engaged porch with square posts on brick piers; porch now partially screened; exposed rafters under broad eaves; large front gable dormer; replacement one-over-one windows; house built for faculty housing on the site of The Oak, an antebellum faculty residence; builder was local contractor Will Potts; occupied by numerous faculty families until 1960s, when English professor Charles Lloyd acquired the property and became long-time resident.

### **Faculty House**

518 North Main Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, front gable Craftsman dwelling; weatherboard first story and wood-shingled second story; shed roofed, front porch square posts and balusters; replacement one-over-one windows; Davidson College contracted local builder Will Potts to build this dwellings as faculty housing; first resident was Professor William W. Wood.

### **Vinson House**

519 North Main Street, 1897, Contributing Building

Two story, frame Queen Anne house with high hip roof and projecting gable roofed bays with bay windows; eyebrow dormer on main elevation; wraparound porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, and decorative sawn brackets; double-door entry has sidelights and transom; dwelling built by the Vinson family soon after the death of Professor William Vinson, who taught mathematics at Davidson; residence then served as a boarding house for college students.

### **Currie-Adams House**

525 North Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Traditional two story, single pile, three bay form with side gable roof and weatherboard siding; hip roofed porch has wood columns; later small bay window on front elevation; Violet Currie moved to Davidson around 1900 to educate her sons, one of whom, Archibald Currie became a professor at Davidson and built house at 559 N. Main; Mrs. Currie died in 1926 and Adams, local businessman, later acquired the house and was long-time owner.

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### **Mary Young House**

526 North Main Street, ca. 1907, 1979, Noncontributing Building

Heavily remodeled two story, boxy, hip roofed Colonial Revival house with 1979 brick veneer over original stucco; hip roofed dormer; later denticulated cornice; modern entry portico with square posts and balusters replaced wraparound porch; sidelights and transom frame the entrance; six-over-six windows; local builder B.C. Deal erected this house for the Young family; served as a boarding house, with Mary Young as a long-time owner and resident.

### **W.A. Thompson House**

532 North Main Street, ca. 1860, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay dwelling with traditional single pile, side gable form; hip roofed porch has replacement wood columns; center entrance framed by sidelights; builder Isaac Johnson erected this house for a W.A. Thompson; house served as residence for many Davidson families, and was also a boarding house and fraternity chapter house.

### **Woods-McCutchan House**

533 North Main Street, 1920, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, side gable bungalow with engaged porch with square posts on brick piers; modern carport on south side; large front gable dormer; Dr. James Woods, original owner, was a physician at Davidson College; English professor James McCutchan purchased the house in 1956.

### **Davidson College Cemetery**

537 North Main Street, ca. 1840 to ca. 1950, Contributing Site

Cemetery holds graves of Davidson College faculty and their families. During antebellum era, a cemetery plot was a fringe benefit the school offered new professors. Before 1900, students who died while at school were also buried here. Lots were offered to non-faculty after 1880. Cemetery occupies a town lot roughly two acres in size; headstones illustrate traditional rectangular and arched forms as well as nationally popular designs of nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including obelisks.

### **Mrs. Ferdinand Whitaker House**

544 North Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story, double pile, weatherboard Queen Anne cottage; high hip roof on main block and projecting cross gables; wraparound porch with turned post; replacement three-over-one windows; local builder R.D. Mooney erected house for Mrs. F. Whitaker, who rented rooms.

### **Ellinwood-Robson House**

553 North Main Street, 1911, Contributing Building

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Two story, frame, Foursquare house with boxy form, hip roof, weatherboard siding on first floor and wood shingles on second; hip roofed dormer; hip roofed porch with classical columns wraps around south elevation and enclose front entrance at southeast corner; six-over-one windows; built for Connecticut resident May Ellinwood as a winter retreat; sold to Alice Robson in 1935; Robson was a nurse at Davidson College.

### **Faculty House**

558 North Main Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, front gable house with Craftsman style elements; weatherboard first story and wood-shingled second; one story, gable roofed wing on south side; hip roofed front porch with gabled entry bay; six-over-one windows; builder Will Potts constructed house for Davidson College as faculty housing; professors McGill, Porter, and Lyons were among the faculty to reside here.

### **Archibald Currie House**

559 North Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard house with restrained Queen Anne and classical elements; irregular massing with high hip roof over main block and front-facing, two story gabled wing; bay window on south side; wraparound porch has replacement square posts; later Craftsman style window sash; Professor Currie began teaching at Davidson in 1901 and was the Woodrow Wilson Professor of Economics and Political Science.

### **House**

564 North Main Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, hip roofed Colonial Revival house with large hip roofed dormer; weatherboard siding; front porch has hip roof and classical columns; two interior brick chimneys (one recently rebuilt) replacement one-over-one windows.

### **G.L. Lilly House**

565 North Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered, front gable bungalow with gabled dormers on side elevations; front porch has square wood posts on brick piers; paired and three-part windows; knee braces under deep eaves; Lilly was a manager of the Davidson Ice and Fuel Company.

### **Avery Hobbs House**

573 North Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, double pile, hip roofed Colonial Revival house with projecting two story front gable wing; original façade-width porch replaced with entry porch, attached pergola, and polygonal bay; replacement



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vinyl siding; Hobbs was a farmer and served on the Davidson town council from 1918 to 1925; house also served as a rooming house.

### House

574 North Main Street, 2002, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered house with Colonial Revival elements; side gable roof on main block; attached garage on north elevation.

### House

602 North Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, frame, hip roofed Colonial Revival house; replacement vinyl siding; hipped dormer on main elevation; wraparound porch with classical columns and pedimented entry bay; replacement one-over-one windows.

### Harlan Helper House

603 North Main Street, ca. 1896; remodeled ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Originally a one story dwelling, this house was expanded and remodeled in 1920s to create the present one story, side gable bungalow; exposed rafters under deep eaves; center gable roofed dormer; engaged front porch; Harlan Helper managed the Davidson College laundry in early twentieth century; his father, Hanson Helper, operated the Helper Hotel on North Main.

### Manly Cranford House

609 North Main Street, ca. 1890/1950, Contributing Building

Traditional two story, frame, single pile, side gable house; ca. 1950 alterations include full-height porch with square posts and added brick veneer; six-over-one and one-over-one windows; entry has original bracketed transom and sidelights; later additions on side and rear elevations; Cranford was prosperous local dry goods merchant, postmaster, and town marshal; residence later served as a fraternity house.

### Lewis Schenck House

612 North Main Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, five bay, hip roofed Colonial Revival house with brick veneer; classical center entry has broken pediment and fluted pilasters; sunroom attached to south side; six-over-six windows. Will Potts, a local builder, designed and built this house.

### Palmer Henderson House

617 North Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One and one-half story, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling; gambrel roof and two brick exterior chimneys; larger, shed roofed dormer topped by smaller eyebrow dormer; brick veneered first story and weatherboard second story; six-over-one windows; flat roofed entry porch has wooden columns; Henderson operated a service station in Davidson.

### House

620 North Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two story, double pile, hip roofed Colonial Revival house with brick veneer; hip roofed sleeping porch on south elevation; six-over-one windows; entry porch has denticulated cornice and replacement iron balustrade; Cloyd Potts was the builder.

### E.A. Fry House

623 North Main Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, side gable bungalow with brick veneered first story and weatherboard second story; engaged front porch with tapered posts on brick piers; large gable roofed dormer; exposed rafters under deep eaves; replacement one-over-one windows; Fry operated a laundry and shoe repair shop.

### Vacant Lot

### Armour-Adams House

626 North Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, Queen Anne cottage with weatherboard siding; main hip roofed block has projecting cross gabled bays; hip roofed dormer on front elevation; wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters and decorative brackets; interior brick chimneys are been rebuilt in recent years, replacement one-over-one windows; original owner, Holt Armour, was the son of wealthy Davidson landowner and farmer Robert Armour; Holt operated a large dry goods store in Davidson; in 1919, house sold to businessman J. Hope Adams, who had moved to Davidson from York, South Carolina.

### James Johnston House

705 North Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; turned-post wraparound porch; four-over-four windows; Johnston served as the town's only police officer until the 1910s when the police department expanded.

### John Raymer House

709 North Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One and one-half story, side gable, brick veneered bungalow; knee braces under deep eaves; large gabled dormer; attached front porch has front gable roof and brick piers; Craftsman style six-over-one windows; built on the site of the old Demarcus House. Raymer was local businessman and civic leader who served on Davidson Board of Commissioners for fifteen years.

### Vacant lot

#### Armour-Goodrum House

712 North Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, Queen Anne dwelling with weatherboard siding; main hip roofed block has projecting cross gabled bays; large gable roofed dormer on front elevation appears to be a later addition; wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters; interior brick chimneys; replacement one-over-one windows. Arthur Armour built this house and for many years it was the home of his niece, Mrs. Cloyd Goodrum.

#### Cloyd Goodrum House

717 North Main Street, ca. 1910, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, traditional one story, side gable, single pile dwelling; replacement siding; later sunroom on south elevation; later chimney stacks at junction of main block and later rear wings; replacement paired one-over-one windows; replacement flat roofed entry porch with square posts; Goodrum operated a drugstore in Davidson.

#### House

721 North Main Street, ca. 1943, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling with cross gable roof and slightly projecting center section that includes the front-facing brick chimney and main entry capped by front gable roof; later shed-roofed addition on north side.

#### House

722 North Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered Period Cottage; side gable main block and off-set, front gable, entry porch with arched opening and brick piers leading to arched doorway; six-over-one single and paired windows; front-facing, gabled wing on north side.

### SOUTH MAIN STREET

#### Dr. E. Quitman Houston House

102 South Main Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

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Two story, hip roofed, brick house with picturesque elements; distinctive polygonal bay north side of main elevation; segmental-arched windows with replacement one-over-one sash; segmental-arched hood and transom cap main paneled doorway; later one story, turned-post porch wraps around the bay window; Houston had this house built on the site of the Brady House. He was postmaster, physician, and druggist, as well as a teacher at the N.C. Medical College in Davidson. His daughter, Floss Hartley, resided in the house many years later, while her husband ran the soda shop next door.

### **U.S. Post Office (M and M Soda Shop)**

104 South Main Street, ca. 1907, Contributing Building

Two story brick commercial building with flat roof parapet; brick corbelling and stringcourses distinguish second story of front elevation; segmental arched windows on second floor have replacement one-over-one sash; first floor conforms to original or early configuration; recessed center entry flanked by large shopfront windows topped by transom; building served as the post office until 1922.

### **Commercial Building**

106 South Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story brick commercial building with flat roof parapet; brick corbelling at cornice; replacement multiple-paned shop windows sheltered by modern, hipped canopy; two-door entry is original; building housed a variety of businesses through the first half of the twentieth century, including watch repair, barber shop, shoe repair, restaurant; in the 1920s and 1930s it included two gas pumps alongside the street.

### **Commercial Building**

108 South Main Street, 1999, Noncontributing Building

Two story, brick veneered commercial building with minimal decoration, shed roofed, entry canopy; fixed light windows on upper level and large, glazed entrance.

### **Commercial Building**

110 South Main Street, ca. 1905, ca. 1995 Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one and one-half story commercial building with replacement weatherboard first story and wood-shingled upper level; replacement multiple-paned display windows flank recessed entry; replacement shingled mansard-style roof; building originally built for Manly Crawford as a general store; later housed a theater.

### **Commercial Building**

112 South Main Street, ca. 1907, Noncontributing Building

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Extensively altered two story, brick commercial building with replacement windows along five-bay upper story; replacement cornice; modern brick columns and heavy frieze on first floor, which includes replacement windows and door.

### **Knox Building**

116-124 South Main Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two story, brick commercial building with twelve-bay upper level; replacement one-over-one windows; modernized lower level has four reconfigured storefronts; recessed name panels survive on upper level; Main Street's largest commercial building was erected for businessman Frank Knox.

### **Village Green**

Southeast corner, Concord Road and South Main Street, ca. 1837, Contributing Site

Originally known as the Village Grove, this grassy parcel in the commercial district, just south of the Davidson College campus, was originally used by college visitors as a tree-shaded site to park buggies and wagons. It remains owned by the college, and is now used as a gathering place for Davidson residents. The large trees that once marked the area have been lost to storms.

### **Davidson Public Library**

119 South Main Street, 1995, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick, classical building with front gable roof and porticoed entry on north side.

### **Archie Brown Building**

126 South Main Street, ca. 1901, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, brick commercial building with later stucco veneer; corbelled brickwork along the cornice; upper story windows have segmental arched lintels with replacement one-over-one sash; recessed entry flanked by large display windows and transoms; originally served as a dry goods store.

### **CVS Pharmacy**

127 South Main Street, 2003, Noncontributing Building

Large, two story brick commercial building with Neoclassical elements anchors corner of South Main Street and Chairman Blake Lane.

### **Commercial Building**

128 South Main Street, ca. 1901, Contributing Building

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Two story, brick commercial building with later stucco veneer; corbelled brickwork along the cornice and segmental arched windows similar to those on adjacent Archie Brown Building; six-over-six sash; first floor has recessed center entry; entrance on north side leads to second floor; originally served as a dry goods store.

### **Withers Electric Company Building**

202 South Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building consisting of entrance recessed into the center bay; replacement multiple-paned sash in the two large shopfront windows flanking the entry; originally built as an auto sales and service establishment, it is locally known as the Withers Electric Co. Building, which it became after World War II.

### **Mooney City Garage Building**

206-A South Main Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Two story, two bay, brick commercial building with flat parapet; main center entry flanked by display windows with transoms; arched secondary entry on south bay leads to second floor; replacement one-over-one windows on upper story; originally an auto repair shop and hardware store, it is now a barber shop.

### **Meat Market Building**

206-B South Main Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Two story, six-bay, brick commercial building consisting of flat parapet on front façade and brick corbelling at cornice and over the arched second-story windows; altered first story consists of two bay windows with two doors in south storefront bay; originally housing a meat market, the building was incorporated into the adjacent Mooney City Garage by 1920s.

### **Commercial Building**

212 South Main Street, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

One story, brick commercial building consisting of side gable, single pile main block and rear ell; three bay front elevation has nine-over-nine windows; a three-foot-high brick wall creates a front courtyard.

### **Commercial Building – under construction**

215 South Main Street, 2009, Noncontributing Building

Three-story commercial building under construction – steel framing erected. Site of 1956 one-story brick veneered, Colonial Revival service station – demolished late 2008.

### **Davidson Town Hall**

216 South Main Street, 1990, Noncontributing Building

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Brick veneered municipal building with postmodern elements; set back from the street, the building has a low hip roof on first story capped by cylindrical observatory.

### **J. R. Withers House**

223 South Main Street, 1907, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard, Queen Anne-inspired house; complex, polygonal massing includes side gable main block with cross gables and rear ell; polygonal-roofed tower at the junction of hip and gable roofed bays; wraparound porch has turned posts and balusters; replacement windows; builder James Withers constructed this house for merchant J.R. Withers; Withers family still owns and occupies residence.

### **Sloan House**

230 South Main Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard, Queen Anne cottage with polygonal tower; pressed-metal high hip roof with projecting cross gables; turned-post porch with sawn brackets and corner gazebo with conical roof; bracketed eaves and decorative spindle work in the gables; house erected for James Sloan and longtime residence of his daughter, Louise Sloan.

### **Davidson United Methodist Church**

233 South Main Street, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Large, brick veneered church complex includes sanctuary, offices, and educational building wings; large parking lot.

### **House**

238 South Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, weatherboard bungalow with side-gable roof and large shed dormer; engaged front porch with paired wooden posts on brick piers.

### **Ptolemy Philadelphia Maxwell House**

252 South Main Street, ca. 1885, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, L-plan house with Italianate elements; clipped roof gables; front porch sited at the junction of ell has chamfered posts and sawn brackets, which also embellish the eaves; decorative vergeboards; elongated two-over-two windows in the projecting bays; Maxwell purchased house from a Mr. Johnston shortly after its completion; Maxwell lived here into the early twentieth century, except for a short period when the Davidson College Medical School operated out of the house; longtime owner was James Alexander.

### **Knox House**

260 South Main Street, ca. 1875, Contributing Building

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Traditional two story, single pile, frame house with replacement vinyl siding; full-height front porch with square posts and metal balustrade added when house converted to funeral home in 1950s; carport also added in 1950s; sidelights and transom enframe the front entrance; built by a member of the locally prominent Knox family, who were landowners and merchants; operated as the Cathy-Hoyle funeral home during mid-twentieth century.

### **Munroe H. Goodrum House**

261 South Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered bungalow with cross gable roof and engaged porch; gabled front dormer; knee braces under eaves; tapered brick porch piers; large hip roofed rear wing; paired three-over-one windows on front elevation; Goodrum was dry goods merchant.

### **Archie Brown House**

265 South Main Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard, Queen Anne house with classical elements; high hip roofed main block with projecting gabled bays on east, west, and south elevations; octagonal tower on front elevation; wraparound porch with paired classical columns on brick piers; denticulated cornice; builder W.A. Britain erected house for dry goods merchant Archie Brown.

### **United Methodist Church**

304 South Main Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, brick, Victorian Gothic Revival church with L-shaped plan; entry tower at the junction of the two wings – its roof has been re-designed; prominent Gothic-arched windows with tracery in both wings; Gothic-arched transom and sidelights around entrance; modern handicapped entrance and rear addition have been added to the building; erected by local builder, Will Potts, church served local Methodists into late twentieth century.

### **John Eli Brattain House**

305 South Main Street, 1883, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard, picturesque cottage with Carpenter Gothic and Italianate elements; complex cross gable plan; decorative bargeboards in principal gables as well as the twin gabled dormers have stylized-icicle sawnwork and pendills; similar decorative treatment on all four major elevations, where pedimented windows and bracketed eaves are evident; turned-post porch with turned-post balustrade and decorative sawnwork; porch shields German-siding around entrance; four-over-four windows with heavy cornices predominate; Brattain was successful Davidson merchant.

### **House**

310 South Main Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building



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One story, frame, side gable bungalow with engaged front porch and tapered square porch posts; weatherboard siding.

### **Manse, United Methodist Church (Reverend Campbell House)**

315 South Main Street, ca. 1885, ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building

The large, ca. 2000, front gable garage wing has diminished significantly the integrity of this ca. 1885 dwelling; the modern garage on the north side overwhelms the one story, L-plan dwelling, which has replacement vinyl siding and replacement square porch posts; decorative sawn bargeboard embellishes the gable front, which has paired four-over-four windows with decorative hood; sidelights and transom mark the main entry;; the manse for the original United Methodist Church at 304 S. Main; the first occupant was a Reverend Campbell.

### **Wachovia Bank**

316 South Main Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Drive-through, one story, brick veneered bank building with flanking drive-through canopies and large parking lot.

### **Vacant lot**

### **Fisher House**

321 South Main Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two story, boxy, three bay, hip roofed dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; low, hip roofed front dormer; hip roofed front porch has 1920s tapered posts on brick piers; Craftsman style, four-over-one window sash on front elevation also added in the 1920s; members of the Fisher family have owned and occupied house since construction.

## **MOCK CIRCLE, WEST SIDE**

### **Apartment House**

104 Mock Circle, 2004, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, front gable apartment with two tiered, shed roofed porch on side elevation.

### **Apartment House**

108 Mock Circle, 2004, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, front gable apartment with two tiered, shed roofed porch on side elevation.

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### **Ralph Johnson House**

115 Mock Circle, 1911, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame bungalow with side gable roof, brick veneer on first story and wood shingles on second story; standing-seam metal roof with shed dormer; engaged front porch with square posts; replacement one-over-one windows; Johnson was prominent African American resident of Davidson; successful businessman and developer who reinvested earnings into improving the housing in the African American community.

### **House**

116 Mock Circle, 2006, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, side gable house with Craftsman-style elements; engaged front porch.

### **House**

121 Mock Circle, 2005, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, house with front gable form, gabled entry porch and Colonial Revival elements.

### **House**

132 Mock Circle, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile, hip roofed dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; hip roof extends to form shed roofed, three bay front porch with replacement square posts; replacement one-over-one windows.

### **House**

133 Mock Circle, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan house; weatherboard siding; four-over-four windows; shed roofed entry porch with iron supports.

### **House**

136 Mock Circle, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Similar to No. 132 Mock Circle, one story, frame, double pile, hip roofed dwelling with weatherboard siding; screened shed roofed front porch; four-over-four windows.

### **House**

140 Mock Circle, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile, hip roofed dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; porch now gone; replacement six-over-six windows.

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### House

141 Mock Circle, ca. 1947, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one story, frame, front gable house with shed extensions on rear and gabled wing on west elevation; later entrance on east addition; replacement one-over-one windows; engaged sun porch.

### House

144 Mock Circle, ca. 1926, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, double pile, hip roofed dwelling sided in replacement vertical wood paneling; altered shed roofed porch with replacement posts; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

149 Mock Circle, ca. 1948, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one story, frame, front gable house with later large shed extensions on rear and east elevations; later entrance on east addition; one-over-one windows as well as original three-over-one windows.

## MOCK ROAD

### House

106 Mock Road, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, side gable house; double pile form; replacement vinyl siding; screened porch on south side; shed roofed, entry porch; replacement one-over-one windows, with a large, tripartite window on front elevation.

### House

107 Mock Road, 2005, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, side gable house; double pile form; weatherboard siding; engaged front porch.

### House

112 Mock Road, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, side gable house; double pile form; weatherboard siding; shed roofed porch with wrought iron posts; six-over-six windows.

### Carport/Shed

112 Mock Road, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

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Combination carport/shed sited just north of the house.

### House

115 Mock Road, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan house with weatherboard siding; one-over-one windows, with large tripartite window on front elevation; engaged, brick veneered entry with wrought iron posts.

### House

201 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, side gable house; replacement vinyl siding; gable roofed entry porch with wrought iron supports; two-over-two windows; sizable side gable wing on south side; concrete block foundation.

### House

202 Mock Road, 1978, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, side gable house.

### House

203 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, house; double pile form with broken-pitched roof that suggest gambrel; weatherboard siding; front porch gabled entry bay and replacement posts and balustrade; six-over-six windows.

### House

207 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, front gable house; weatherboard siding; hip roofed entry porch with square supports; six-over-six windows; single-pane window on front elevation.

### Duplex

210 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, double pile, side gable duplex; weatherboard siding; two shed roofed entries.

### House

211 Mock Road, 2003, Noncontributing Building

One story, three bay, frame house with front gable roof and wraparound porch.

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### House

214 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, side gable house; double pile form; weatherboard siding; flat roofed, entry porch; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

215 Mock Road, 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, side gable house with gabled wing on south elevation; gable roofed, entry porch with fluted wooden supports; one-over-one windows; later single light window on front elevation.

### House

218 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, side gable house; double pile form; weatherboard siding; gable roofed, entry porch with square supports; replacement one-over-one windows; tripartite window on front elevation.

### House

222 Mock Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, side gable house; double pile form; weatherboard siding; shed roofed appendage with engaged entry porch; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

300 Mock Road, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, double pile, hip roofed house; weatherboard siding; standing-seam metal roof; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts; replacement windows.

### Raeford's Grill

300 Mock Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Concrete block, front gable building with two bay facade; originally served as a small grocery store for Davidson's African American community; replacement door and square fixed sash window on the façade.

### Shed

300 Mock Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Concrete block, gable roofed storage shed with exposed rafters.

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### PINECREST STREET

#### House

302 Pinecrest Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Side gable, rectangular ranch house with original eight-over-eight windows.

### POTTS STREET

#### House

110 Potts Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story, four bay, single pile, side gable, frame house; board and batten siding; shed roofed porch with replacement piers and 1950s, horizontal sash windows.

#### House

116 Potts Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan cottage with German siding, a picture window and both original six-over-six and replacement one-over-one windows.

#### House

120 Potts Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Modern, one story, frame, L-plan dwelling with engaged front porch and one-over-one windows.

#### House

128 Potts Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One story, double pile, side gable cottage with German siding, one-over-one windows, and a front gable entry porch.

#### House

303 Potts Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, single pile, side gable, frame house; weatherboard siding; two-tier front porch with altered roof and replacement slender square posts; replacement one-over-one windows.

#### House

309 Potts Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

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One story, weatherboard, clipped front gable house; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts; four-over-four windows.

### **House**

404 Potts Street, ca. 1900, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one story, frame, L-plan dwelling; hip roofed front porch; roof gable centered in the side gable wing; replacement, wrought iron posts; expanded rear ell forms a low gable that extends above roofline of main body of the house; replacement three-over-one windows.

### **House**

410 Potts Street, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

One story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; high hip roof and cross gables; weatherboard siding; shed roofed porch with gabled entry; replacement square porch posts on brick piers; two-over-two and replacement one-over-one windows.

### **House**

424 Potts Street, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, Queen Anne house with irregular massing; high hip roof and cross gables; weatherboard siding; modern metal roof; wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade; replacement one-over-one windows.

### **Smith House**

504 Potts Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, house with L-shaped plan and picturesque motifs; replacement vinyl siding; two story polygonal bay on front-facing gable; decorative sawnwork in gables; replacement entry porch with wrought iron posts; two-over-two windows; Tut and Ethel Smith were the original owners and longtime residents.

### **Proctor House**

514 Potts Street, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, house with L-shaped plan and picturesque details; weatherboard siding; one story, hip roofed front porch with sawn brackets and pendants, chamfered posts; transom tops entrance; replacement two-over-two windows; Proctors were original owners and longtime residents.

### **Summers-Potts House**

544 Potts Street, ca. 1885, Contributing Building

Two story, frame, house with picturesque elements; L-shaped plan with angled cross gable at junction of main wings; weatherboard siding; decorative, Stick Style-inspired sawnwork and vergeboards; replacement

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porch with roof balustrade and square posts; replacement windows; Joseph Summers was original owner; later owned and occupied by Davidson builder Will Potts.

### **Barn**

544 Potts Street, ca. 1920, Non-contributing Building

Side gable, weatherboard barn with shed extensions located at rear of lot.

### **ROUNDWAY DOWN**

#### **House**

212 Roundway Down; ca. 1925; Contributing Building

Imposing, two story, brick, Colonial Revival house with one story side wings; side gable roof, and monumental portico supported by piers; symmetrical, three bay façade with central door framed by sidelights and transom and eight-over-eight windows.

#### **House**

225 Roundway Down, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One and one half story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling that dates to the postwar period; side gable roof, front gable dormers, flat roofed porch supported by piers, one story side wings, and eight-over-eight windows.

### **SLOAN STREET**

#### **House**

103 Sloan Street, 1930, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One story, side gable, frame dwelling with major additions on north and south elevations; replacement vinyl siding and one-over-one windows; wrought iron porch posts.

#### **House**

111 Sloan Street, 1926, Contributing Building

One story, side gable, five bay, frame dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; mid-century, shed roofed wing on north side; hip roofed front porch has wrought iron posts; two interior brick chimneys; later one-over-one windows.

#### **House**

212 Sloan Street, 1978, Noncontributing Building



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One story, brick veneered, one bay, front gable house; paired horizontal sash windows on front elevation.

### **Apartment House**

216 Sloan Street, 2004, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, Charleston-plan apartment house with front gable roof and two story, shed roofed porch on side elevation.

### **Apartment House**

220 Sloan Street, 2004, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, L-plan apartment house with hip roofed porch and Colonial Revival elements, including pedimented gables and entry bay with grouped and single square posts; sidelights and transom enframe the front door.

### **House**

228 Sloan Street, ca. 1906, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered one story, frame, L-plan house; weatherboard siding; replacement shed roofed, entry porch with metal brackets; replacement one-over-one windows; later chimney flue on gable end.

### **House**

302 Sloan Street, 1992, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, side gable house with gable roofed wing on south side; front gable projecting bay.

### **House**

306 Sloan Street, 2000, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, front gable house with off-set front gable porch and small bay window on front elevation.

### **House**

315 Sloan Street, 1978, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, four bay, side gable house with engaged front porch.

### **House**

319 Sloan Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, single pile, side gable mill house; shed roofed porch with replacement posts; six-over-six windows; weatherboard siding.

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### House

320 Sloan Street, 1965, Noncontributing Building

Minimal one story, frame, double pile, three bay, side gable house.

### House

325 Sloan Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, single pile, side gable mill house; replacement hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts; replacement one-over-one windows; replacement vinyl siding.

### House

329 Sloan Road, 2004, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame L-plan house with gable returns and slender square porch posts.

### House

335 Sloan Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One story, frame, three bay, single pile, side gable mill house; hip roofed front porch with replacement wrought iron posts; two-over-two windows; replacement vinyl siding.

## SOUTH STREET

### Dr. J. Wilson McConnell Office

201 South Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, single pile, brick veneered office; flat roof with parapet; gabled entry porch with square wooden posts on north elevation; nine-over-nine windows.

## VACANT LOT

### Dr. J. Wilson McConnell House

207 South Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered and wood shingled Dutch Colonial Revival house; gambrel roof and large shed dormer across the front elevation; six-over-six windows; bracketed, vaulted arched, front gable entry canopy; sidelights flank doorway; Dr. J. Wilson "Brass" McConnell was local physician.

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### House

217 South Street, ca. 1925, Noncontributing Building

Heavily altered, one story, clipped-gable bungalow with brick veneer; modified engaged front porch has been enclosed with weatherboarding; original square posts on brick piers survive within the new facade.

### House

220 South Street, 1980, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered, hip roofed dwelling; double pile plan with subsidiary front-facing hip roofed bay.

### Lothery-Manning House

221 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame Queen Anne cottage with complex massing; high hip roof and projecting gable roofed bays; wraparound porch with turned posts and gabled entry bay; weatherboard siding; house built for Early Lothery, but by 1919 it was owned by Mrs. M. E. Manning who operated a boarding house here.

### House

226 South Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard, clipped-gable bungalow; off-set, hip roofed porch with square posts on brick piers; replacement windows and later dormer on north elevation.

### Wooten-Beam House

231 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two story, weatherboard Queen Anne-inspired house with irregular, T-shaped massing; cross gable roof and hip roofed wraparound porch with turned posts and pedimented entrance bay; two-over-two windows; Dr. W. H. Wooten was local physician; Beam family were longtime residents.

### Smith-Woods House

230 South Street, ca. 1885, 1930s, Contributing Building

Two story, single pile, weatherboard house with two story rear ell; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts on brick piers; paired sawn brackets embellish cornice; six-over-six windows; sidelights and transom enframe center doorway; original owner unknown; moved to present site around 1915 by Mrs. N.T. Smith; later longtime owner was Dr. James B. Woods, Davidson College physician.

### House

236 South Street, ca. 1895, Noncontributing Building

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Greatly expanded over time, this house was originally a one story, L-plan cottage; modern rear ell rises above the original main block; later square posts support wraparound porch.

### **Shelton House**

244 South Street, ca. 1895, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, side gable, single pile, frame dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; later gabled, screened porch on south elevation; remodeled shed roofed, front porch with replacement square posts; six-over-six windows; transom tops center doorway; Sheltons were original owners.

### **Davidson School**

251 South Street, 1948, Contributing Building

Two and three story, brick veneered modernistic facility with ribbon windows, flat roof; slightly projecting main entry bay; ornamental concrete panels surmount entry; school constructed on the grounds of Davidson Graded School that burned in 1946. Designed by the Charlotte architectural firm of Louis H. Asbury and Son.

### **Davidson School Gymnasium**

251 South Street, 1936, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered, side gable building with neoclassical motifs; hip roofed entrance bays on north and south elevations; west side includes eight-over-twelve sash, round-arched windows with cast-concrete detail; now free-standing, gym was added to the rear of the original Davidson Graded School in 1936; funded through the P.W.A. and designed by Willard G. Rogers.

### **B. C. Deal House**

252 South Street, ca. 1902, Contributing Building

One story, L-plan frame house with weatherboard siding; remodeled hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts; sidelights flank main entry; two-over-two windows; local builder Deal erected house as his residence.

### **House**

262 South Street, ca. 1900, ca. 1980, Contributing Building

One story, hip roofed, double pile, three bay frame dwelling with replacement vinyl siding; attached shed roofed carport on north side; hip roofed front dormer; replacement casement windows.

### **House/Office**

266 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

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Evidently erected as a small secondary dwelling behind the house at 262 South St., this small, brick, two bay front gable building is currently a home office; it has been expanded with two shed roofed rear ells; the entry shielded by the projecting front gable roof; replacement windows.

### **McEver House**

302 South Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, front gable bungalow with 1940s wing on south side that served as a mother-in-law suite; weatherboard siding; engaged front porch that has been screened; six-over-six windows; McEver was longtime football coach at Davidson College.

### **House**

303 South Street, ca. 1910, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, frame, single pile cottage with simple Colonial Revival traits; side gable main block; gabled bay on south side includes enclosed sunroom; shed roofed addition at rear; front gable, entry porch with square post; replacement vinyl siding; replacement one-over-one windows; traditional basic form suggest that it may be early-twentieth-century house remodeled mid-twentieth century; perhaps moved to this site.

### **Casey-Pratt House**

310 South Street, ca. 1907, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; high hip roof and cross gables cap the main block; hip roofed, turned-post front porch with decorative sawn brackets.

### **House**

311 South Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Front gable, frame covered with synthetic siding, one story house with bungalow elements, including four-over-one windows and engaged front porch (now enclosed); some replacement one-over-one windows; four-over-four windows on original section,

### **House**

319 South Street, 1940, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard house with simple Colonial Revival traits; side gable main block, gable roofed bays extend from north and south elevations; front gable entry bay on facade; louvered lunette caps main doorway; secondary entrance in south bay; replacement six-over-six windows.

### **Vacant Lot**

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### House

320 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan dwelling with weatherboard siding; turned-post front porch at the junction of the two main wings; modern, one bay addition to north wing; replacement nine-over-nine windows.

### House

400 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, frame house with weatherboard siding; pressed-metal, side gable roof; engaged front porch has replacement classical columns; replacement three-over-one windows; shed roofed addition on south elevation with bay window.

### House

412 South Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; high hip roof with projecting cross gables and hip roofed wings; projecting eaves at gable peaks; gabled dormer on front elevation; weatherboard and wood-shingled sidings; wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, which have been recently added; replacement windows.

### House

413 South Street, 1950, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered house with simple Colonial Revival traits; side gable main block and projecting, steep front gable entry bay; broken pediment and fluted pilasters surround main doorway; six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and ten-over-ten windows.

### House

419 South Street, 1943, Contributing Building

One story, double pile, frame, weatherboard house with simple Colonial Revival traits; side gable main block and projecting front gable entry bay; gabled hood shields main doorway; replacement one-over-one windows; screen hip roofed porch wing on south elevation; sloping lot incorporates a rear basement level.

### Shed

419 South Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, metal-clad, flat-roofed storage building.

### Shed

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419 South Street, 1943, Contributing Building

Gable roofed, weatherboard storage shed with shed roofed porch.

### House

420 South Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered, Colonial Revival house; side gable roof with gabled bay on front elevation; this bay contains ocular window; two gabled dormers on front elevation; six-over-six windows; attached garage on south side.

### House

502 South Street, 1931, Contributing Building

Two story, boxy, brick veneered Colonial Revival house; three bay, hip roofed main block with side porch; single and paired six-over-six windows; large gabled dormer; hip roofed entry porch with classical columns; sidelights flank entrance. This house shares a tax parcel with 216 Spring Street.

### House

510 South Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story bungalow with wood-shingle siding; front gable main block with off-set gabled entry porch with tapered posts on brick piers; knee braces under wide eaves; replacement single-pane windows with tapered surrounds; later hip roofed wing on north elevation; low brick wall with piers extends to the side, in front of house.

### House

518 South Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; hip roof and cross gables and bays; modern arched dormer with replacement paired windows on front elevation; wraparound porch with classical columns and pedimented entry bay; replacement two-over-one windows.

### Dr. Z.K. Justice House

519 South Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard, Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing; high hip roof and cross gables and bays; distinctive polygonal roofed tower on facade; wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets; two hipped dormers on north side; replacement one-over-one windows; Dr. Justice was a local dentist.

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### SPRING STREET

#### House

216 Spring Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame, picturesque house with a high hip roof, irregular massing, a wraparound porch supported by chamfered posts, weatherboard siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house sits on the same tax parcel as 502 South Street.

### NORTH THOMPSON STREET

#### House

101 North Thompson Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, four bay, side gable ranch house; recessed entry is wood paneled; large three-part picture window on main elevation.

#### House

102 North Thompson Street, ca. 1961, Noncontributing Building

One story, cross gable, ranch house with brick veneer.

#### House

104 North Thompson Street, ca. 1963, Noncontributing Building

One story, cross gable, ranch house with brick veneer.

#### House

109 North Thompson Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, front gable house; front-facing chimney has shaped shoulders; large three-part picture window on main elevation; recessed entry in the front gable block has brick support; lunette louvered vent in front-facing gable; gable roofed wing on south side.

#### House

200 North Thompson Street, ca. 1950, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Heavily remodeled, one story, frame, vinyl sided, gable front dwelling with later major additions on north and south elevations; replacement one-over-one windows; replacement pressed metal roof; center entry with gable front porch with square posts.



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### **Shed**

200 North Thompson Street, ca. 1950, ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building

One bay, frame, side gable shed with later, sizable carport extension.

### **House**

203 North Thompson Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard, two bay, front gable house; engaged front porch with square posts; replacement six-over-six windows.

### **House**

204 North Thompson Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story, frame, gable front dwelling with replacement composition shingles engaged porch on north side; interior chimney with tapered brick stack; two-over-two windows; later rear appendage with horizontal sash windows.

### **Shed**

204 North Thompson Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard, gable front storage shed with horizontal sash windows; concrete foundation piers.

### **House**

205 North Thompson Street, ca. 1944, Contributing Building

One story, frame, L-plan Minimal Traditional house; weatherboard siding; cross gable roof; screened porch on north side; replacement six-over-six windows; shed roofed, entry porch with square posts; octagonal window in front-facing gable.

### **R.D. Mooney House**

209 North Thompson Street, ca. 1920, relocated 1930, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, frame house with side gable roof; replacement vinyl siding; ca. 1930 two story, front gabled porch with square wood posts and brick piers; replacement one-over-one windows; relocated to this site in 1930 from original location at 541-543 Concord Road; Mooney was a local builder known for his brick veneered bungalows along Concord Road.

### **House**

210 North Thompson Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One-and-a-half story, frame, weatherboard, three bay dwelling with shed roofed, two-bay front porch with square posts; prominent center dormer with gable returns; interior chimney; paired one-over-one windows on facade

### House

215 North Thompson Street, 1962, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with side gable roof; gable roofed front porch with slender classical columns.

### House

220 North Thompson Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard, three-bay, hip roofed, double pile dwelling with center entry porch with square posts; one of two original interior brick chimneys survives, three-over-one windows.

## SOUTH THOMPSON STREET

### House

100 South Thompson Street, 2005, Noncontributing Building

Sprawling, two story, frame, Colonial Revival house with side gable roofs and weatherboard siding.

### House

203 South Thompson Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, three bay, Colonial Revival, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding; front gable main block with later side gable wing with bay window on south side; replacement one-over-one windows; gable roofed, entry porch centered on main façade with replacement metal brackets; shaped-shoulder chimneys.

### Garage

203 South Thompson Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, garage/office sited at rear of lot.

### Shed

203 South Thompson Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story, weatherboard storage shed that appears to be contemporary with the house; sited at rear of lot.

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### House

209 South Thompson Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Two story, five bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival house; side gable roof; one story, partially screened, gable roofed wing on south side; eight-over-eight windows; gable roofed, entry porch has classical columns and pilasters; fanlight and sidelights frame doorway.

### Garage

209 South Thompson Street, a. 1955, Contributing Building

Front gable, weatherboard garage sited at rear of lot.

### House

215 South Thompson Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One and one half story, three bay, side gable, Colonial Revival house; brick veneer; projecting bay on south elevation; two gabled dormers on front elevation; replacement eight-over-eight windows; gable roofed, entry porch with paired piers.

### House

217 South Thompson Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, ranch house, four bays wide with side gable roof; side gable wing on north elevation; originally a duplex, house contains two entries shielded by engaged front porch; single and grouped two-over-two windows.

### House

220 South Thompson Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One and one half story, three bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with side gable roof; one story wing on south side that abuts a flat roofed screened porch; two gabled dormers on front elevation; six-over-six windows; shed roofed, entry porch.

### House

226 South Thompson Street, ca. 1885, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, single pile house with side gable roof and center gable; weatherboard siding; replacement classical, gable roofed porch; modern fanlight and sidelights around doorway; replacement one-over-one windows; large modern rear addition; pediments on side gables appear to be added.

### House

227 South Thompson Street, ca. 2006, Noncontributing Building

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One story, frame, side gable dwelling.

### House

300-302 South Thompson Street, ca. 1966, Noncontributing Building

One story, frame, side gable duplex with gable roofed, entry porch.

### House

308 South Thompson Street, 1971, Noncontributing Building

One story, brick veneered ranch house with side gabled wings.

### Apartment Building

309 South Thompson Street, 1986, Noncontributing Building

One story, weatherboard apartment building composed of three side gable units arranged in a staggered plan.

### Vacant Lot

### House

312 South Thompson Street, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

Rustic Revival style, one and one-half story, double pile, front gable dwelling with rounded log exterior; hip roofed front porch with natural wooden posts; exposed rounded log rafters under deep eaves; stone foundation; rough-cut stone chimney on north side; six-over-six windows.

### Thompson House

313 South Thompson Street, ca. 1875, ca. 1955, Noncontributing Building

Two story, single pile, side gable, brick house; five bays wide with center door topped by fanlight; full-height porch with shed roof and square posts added in 1950s; six-over-six windows are recent replacements; Mrs. Thompson operated a boarding house here.

## WEST WALNUT STREET

### Davidson Water Treatment Plant Complex

310 West Walnut Street

### Main Office

1948, Contributing Building

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Two story, brick veneered building with flat roof; fixed-sash windows on upper story with concrete sills and lintels and keystones; hopper windows on first floor; metal, double leaf doors; one story, concrete water treatment units extend from west elevation.

### **Water Tower**

1948, Contributing Structure

Metal water tower, roughly 30 feet tall, with rounded tank.

### **Garage**

1948, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered building with rectangular form; hopper and fixed windows; concrete quoins.

### **Water Treatment Tank**

1948, Contributing Structure

Large, circular, concrete water treatment tank, roughly 20 feet in diameter.

### **Garage**

1948, ca. 2000, Contributing Building

Long, one story corrugated metal garage at west side of property; 1948 garage include ca. 2000 addition to the rear.

### **Garage**

ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One story corrugated metal garage.

### **Storage Building**

ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One story, corrugated metal storage building; side gable roof and concrete block foundation; fixed windows.

## **EAST WALNUT STREET**

### **House**

215 East Walnut Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

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One-story, five-bay, side-gable Minimal Traditional with two-bay historic addition to the east; replacement aluminum siding and concrete-block foundation; replacement six-over-six windows; gable-front entry porch with iron supports; classical treatment around main entry.

### **Shed**

215 East Walnut Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed storage shed.

### **House**

228 East Walnut Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame bungalow with side gable roof, shed dormer, and engaged front porch with square posts on brick piers; two interior brick chimneys in main block; replacement one-over-one windows; weatherboard siding; later one story frame addition on south elevation.

### **House**

234 East Walnut Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, three bay, frame dwelling; side gable main roof with hip roofed center bay, and front-facing gable over the main entry; hip roofed porch with square posts on brick piers; two interior chimneys sited at the intersection of main block and rear wing; two-over-two single and paired windows.

### **House**

241 East Walnut Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame L-plan dwelling with pressed-metal roof shingles; two-over-two windows; interior brick chimney; shed roofed porch with later square posts and balusters.

### **House**

302 East Walnut Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard house; complex roof shape consisting of side gable main block, front-facing center gable that extends back to form a hip roofed ell, and shed roofed, front porch; fluted square porch posts on brick piers; replacement one-over-one windows are paired on main façade.

### **House**

303 East Walnut Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, hip roofed ranch house with hip roofed wings on south and east elevations; broad eaves; off-set main doorway on brick stoop; paired one-over-one windows.

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### House

305 East Walnut Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One story, frame, front gable house with three bay façade and center entry with later shed roofed porch; fluted square posts support porch roof; replacement vinyl siding; replacement windows; new gable roofed wing extends from rear elevation.

### House

310 East Walnut Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame, side gable cottage with double pile plan, interior chimney; enclosed front gable vestibule with louvered windows; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

315 East Walnut Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One story, frame, side-gable dwelling with hip roofed front porch, center gable over the main entrance; aluminum siding; replacement tapered wooden porch posts.

### House

318 East Walnut Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, double pile dwelling with side gable roof and side gable bays extending from the north and south elevations of the main three bay block; north bay holds a secondary entry shielded by engaged porch; paired one-over-one windows; front gable entry porch with square posts.

### Shed

318 East Walnut Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One story shed with replacement vinyl siding and metal-clad roof.

### House

319 East Walnut Street, ca. 1906, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard Queen Anne cottage with hip roofed main block and gable roofed wings on east and west elevations; wing with side gable roof on north side added in 1930s, according to owner; porch has turned posts and decorative sawn brackets; replacement one-over-one windows.

### House

403 East Walnut Street, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

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Common mill house type, with single pile, side gable, three bay form with rear shed extension; later additions to the rear; two-over-two windows; replacement vinyl siding; later front porch with square posts shields center entry; modern brick foundation and no surviving chimney. The house's appearance raises the question whether it was moved to this site from the Delburg Cotton Mills area at the north end of Davidson.

### Carport

403 East Walnut Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Structure

Gable roofed carport and attached shed sited behind house.

### House

404 East Walnut Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One story, frame, weatherboard, Minimal Traditional dwelling with side gable main roof and side gable, second entry bay on south elevation; brick chimney situated at the junction of this bay and main block; eight-over-eight windows flank the main entrance; brick stoop.

### House

410 East Walnut Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One story, rectangular, ranch house with vertical wood siding and grouped casement windows.

### Garage

410 East Walnut Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One story, front gable garage.

### House

411 East Walnut Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, weatherboard bungalow with clipped front gable roof; engaged front porch with square posts on brick piers; paired and single three-over-one windows; modern, large clipped-gable dormer on south side; brick chimney and bay window on north side.

### Garage/Office

411 East Walnut Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Modern two story, weatherboard clipped-gable garage/office.

### House

418 East Walnut Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building



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One story, wood-shingled, side gable dwelling with Craftsman style elements; side gable roof with exposed rafters; projecting front gable center bay; paired and single nine-over-one windows; entry in the south bay of main elevation is sheltered by engaged porch with square posts.

### House

419 East Walnut Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One story, weatherboard, Minimal Traditional dwelling with front gable block with bay window; flanking hip roofed bays; engaged porch in south wing has square porch posts and shields entry; sash windows of varying light patterns, including six-over-nine, eight-over-twelve, and eight-over-eight; modern rear ell.

### Garage

419 East Walnut Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

Front gable, weatherboard garage with attached carport.

### House

503 East Walnut Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One story, hip roofed, brick veneered and weatherboard ranch house with projecting hip roofed bay on the south side; engaged front porch has wrought iron supports; replacement six-over-six windows.

### House

504 East Walnut Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered, side gable, double pile Cape Cod cottage; two gable roofed dormers and shed roofed entry porch with fluted square posts; six-over-six windows; interior brick chimney; rear elevation has shed roofed, entry porch and gabled ell with attached flat roofed screened porch.

### House

510 East Walnut Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One story house with side gable main block and front-facing, gable roofed wing forming an L-shaped plan; paired three-over-one windows on the wing; main block has engaged front porch with square posts; interior brick chimney; replacement vinyl siding.

## WATSON STREET

### House

209 Watson Street, 1979, Noncontributing Building

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One story, frame, side gable house with weatherboard siding and shed roofed front porch.

### House

210 Watson Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

Associated with the Delburg Cotton Mills; one story, frame, hip roofed, double pile bungalow; weatherboard siding; hip roofed front dormer; engaged front porch with wood posts on brick piers; three-over-one windows.

### Lingle Hut

213 Watson Street, 1931, 1933, Contributing Building

One story, hip roofed, Rustic Revival building with 1933 shed roofed, log kitchen appendage; round logs with exposed rafters under eaves; large rock chimney; replacement one-over-one windows; erected for Calvary Presbyterian Church as community building geared to mill workers.

### House

214 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills; one story, side gable duplex (saddlebag plan); two entries on main façade; later composition siding; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts and balusters; replacement one-over-one windows.

### Calvary Presbyterian Church (now Reeves Temple A.M.E. Zion Church)

219 Watson Street, 1922, remodeled with brick veneer ca. 1945; Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, front gable church; later gabled wings on rear elevation; square, spired entry tower; double entry doors capped by stained glass transom; stained glass windows on north and south elevations; erected for white Presbyterians; now A.M.E. Zion congregation.

### Linden Court Apartments

420 Watson Street, 1998, Noncontributing Building

Three story apartment building with U-shaped plan and veneer of brick and synthetic siding.

### Mill House

423 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, single pile, side gable form; weatherboard siding; hip roofed front porch with replacement square posts and balusters; replacement one-over-one windows; Watson Street formed a small mill village adjacent to Delburg Cotton Mills

### House

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504 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Noncontributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this heavily altered, frame mill house has one story, double pile hip roofed form; replacement one-over-one windows; hip roofed front porch enclosed; chimneys now gone.

### House

514 Watson Street, ca. 1921, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has one story, double pile hip roofed form with inset corner porch bay, hipped dormer, and interior brick chimneys; replacement one-over-one windows; replacement square porch posts and metal railing.

### House

526 Watson Street, ca. 1921, Renovation ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, double pile hip roofed form with inset corner porch bay and hipped dormer; large modern addition on south elevation; chimneys gone; replacement vinyl siding; replacement windows.

### House

532 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, single pile, side gable form with rear shed extension; center brick chimney; three-over-one windows; composition siding; simple, shed roofed, front porch covering southernmost two bays is a replacement; one of a row of similar side gable mill houses along Watson Street.

### House

536 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, single pile, side gable form with rear shed extension; center chimney now gone; three-over-one windows and later paired six-over-six windows; replacement siding; shed roofed porch with replacement posts; one of a row of similar side gable mill houses along Watson Street.

### Shed

536 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

One story, one bay, side gable storage shed with standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding.

### House

540 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

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Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, single pile, side gable form with rear shed extension; interior chimney now gone; two-over-two windows and later paired six-over-six windows; replacement siding; shed roofed, front porch with replacement square posts; one of a row of similar side gable mill houses along Watson Street.

### House

544 Watson Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Associated with Delburg Cotton Mills, this mill house has common one story, single pile, side gable form with rear shed extension; center brick chimney; later paired six-over-six windows; replacement siding; shed roofed, front porch with spindle balusters and turned posts; one of a row of similar side gable mill houses along Watson Street.

### WOODLAND STREET

### House

111 Woodland Street, 1989, Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story house with side gable roof, ells; Colonial Revival and Craftsman style elements.

### Old Manse

112 Woodland Street, 1889, Contributing Building

Two story, L-shaped, frame building with weatherboard siding; one story bay projects from south elevation; one story, hip roofed front porch with replacement classical columns; some replacement one-over-one windows, but original two-over-two windows evident; transom tops main entry; moved in 1930s from second lot east of Concord Road-Lorimer Road intersection; built for the manse of the Davidson Presbyterian Church at Davidson College; later a fraternity house.

### Harrison-Russell House

118 Woodland Street, 1944, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered dwelling; front gable main roof with front facing, projecting gabled bay on front elevation; gabled entry bay on north elevation; replacement six-over-six windows; hip roofed front porch has wooden posts.

### Oscar J. Theis House

122 Woodland Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

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One and one half story bungalow with brick veneered first story and wood shingled upper story; side gable roof with large dormer; knee braces under eaves; engaged porch with brick posts and brick apron capped by fieldstones; replacement one-over-one windows; This was chemistry professor at Davidson College.

### **Maxwell House**

125 Woodland Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One and one half story, four bay, weatherboard Cape Cod house; side gable main block with rear gabled ell and shed roofed, screened porch; gable roofed wing with shed extension on north elevation; two gable roofed dormers; brick and stone patio; six-over-six windows; Maxwells were original owners and longtime residents.

### **Buckner House**

131 Woodland Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, weatherboard house; side gable main block with two story side gable wing on south side; paired replacement one-over-one windows on front elevation; classical columns support front gable entry porch; Buckners were original owners and longtime residents.

### **William Mebane House**

132 Woodland Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One and one half story, Period Cottage with brick veneer; clipped-gable roof with gabled ell on south elevation; screened porch on north elevation; gabled entry porch with classical columns; four-over-one windows; Mebane was math professor at Davidson College.

### **S. D. "Tex" Tilson House**

138 Woodland Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One and one half story bungalow with clipped front gable roof; brick veneer on first floor and upper story clad in vertical board siding; brick posts support attached front porch; six-over-one windows on first story and replacement one-over-one windows on second; Tilson was a Davidson College coach.

### **House**

139 Woodland Street, ca. 1964, Noncontributing Building

Modest one story, side gable, brick veneered ranch house.

### **Henry Emmett Fulcher House**

215 Woodland Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

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Two story, three bay house with hip roof and weatherboard siding; hip roofed front porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork, and turned balustrade; hipped front dormer with later stained-glass window; four-over-one windows predominate; Fulcher was a Davidson College physics professor for thirty-six years.

### **Playhouse**

215 Woodland Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Modern playhouse with elaborate sawnwork trim; topped by cupola and weathervane.

### **Hobart-Cashion House**

305 Woodland Street, ca. 1933, Contributing Building

Two story, three bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with high roof; hip roofed screened porch on north elevation; six-over-one windows; gable roofed, entry porch has square wooden posts; door topped by fanlight; elaborate brickwork includes keystone arch around door, stringcourse topped with soldier course on second story; exposed rafters under eaves is Craftsman style feature; house built for Fred Hobart and his family; Cashions were longtime owners.

### **W.W. Wood House**

306 Woodland Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two story, five bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with side gable roof; one story, flat roofed porch on south elevation and gable roofed wing on north elevation; later gable roofed addition; six-over-six windows; center entry porch has paired classical columns and roof balustrade; sidelights and fanlight surround doorway; Wood was math professor at Davidson College.

### **Garage**

306 Woodland Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Weatherboarded, one bay, one story, front gable garage.

### **Dr. William Cumming House**

313 Woodland Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two story, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with side gable roof; hip roofed wing on south elevation and gable roofed wing on north elevation; denticulated cornice; eight-over-eight windows; recessed classical center entry has fluted pilasters and pediment; sidelight and fanlight surround doorway; Cumming was a Davidson College English professor for forty-one years.

### **Mills-Beaty House**

316 Woodland Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

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One and one-half story, side gable, three bay Cape Cod house; brick veneer; one story gable roofed, screened porch on north side; one story ell on south side; two story rear ell; eight-over-eight windows; fluted pilasters flank center door; Mills family were original owners; longtime resident and owner Ernest Beaty served as mayor of Davidson.

### **Ward House**

321 Woodland Street, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

One story, four -bay, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with side gable roof; gabled extension on north elevation creates the four bay façade; weatherboard shed wing at the rear; eight-over-twelve windows; recessed center entry flanked by wide wooden panels; two end chimneys with shaped shoulders; denticulated cornice; Ward family were the original owners and longtime residents.

### **Garage**

321 Woodland Street, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

Weatherboard, one story, front gable garage.

### **McCormack House**

401 Woodland Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

Two story, side gable, three bay, weatherboard Colonial Revival house; one story, gable roofed wings on side elevations; eight-over-eight windows; gabled entry porch with classical columns; sidelights and fanlight surround doorway; denticulated cornice; McCormacks were the original owners and longtime occupants.

### **Dr. Lewis Shenck House**

402 Woodland Street, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, Colonial Revival house twelve-over-twelve windows; three gabled dormers on front elevation; entry portico has shed roof and square posts; transom with diamond-shaped panes caps the main entry; one-story side wing with a prominent double-shouldered end chimney; Shenck was a mathematics professor at Davidson college.

### **House**

410 Woodland Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One story, five bay ranch house with Colonial Revival elements; brick veneer and side gable roof; projecting gabled bay on front elevation has vertical board siding and casement windows; ocular louvered vent under the front-facing gable; steel-sash casement windows on main body of the house; recessed entry with vertical siding; denticulated cornice.

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### House

422 Woodland Street, ca. 1944, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, frame dwelling with steeply pitched side gable roof with a secondary cross gable on main block; gabled projecting bay on front elevation; weatherboard siding; gabled-dormer over entry; shed roofed, front porch with square posts; six-over-six windows.

### Shepherd House

429 Woodland Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Two story, side gable, brick Colonial Revival house; One and one-half story gable roofed wing on north elevation with engaged screened porch and two gabled dormers; casement windows predominate; entry porch has flared roof and fluted wooden columns; sidelights frame doorway; Shepherds were the original owners.

### House

432 Woodland Street, ca. 1944, Contributing Building

One and one-half story, brick veneered, Colonial Revival dwelling sited on sloping lot that accommodates full basement and lower-level garage at the rear; steep side gable main block and prominent gabled entry bay on south side of front elevation; stock classical treatment around entrance includes fluted pilasters; eight-over-eight windows.

### House

435 Woodland Street, 1955, Contributing Building

One story, brick veneered, hip roofed ranch house with cubic main block; gable roofed wing on north side.

### House

544 Woodland, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Two story, frame, Contemporary dwelling built ca. 1970 on a sloping site; shallow pitched, side gable roof and fieldstone exterior end chimney; double leaf entrance capped by a fixed light window that extends to the eave; façade unfenestrated except for small awning windows along the foundation; rear elevation has two stories of windows.

### Garage

544 Woodland Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Frame, front gable garage built ca. 1970.



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### House

447 Woodland Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

Unusual concrete block house, two story, with side gable roof, shed roofed porch on front elevation; sited on steeply sloped site with front-facing, attached garage bay built into the slope.

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### Architect/Builder, continued

Asbury, Louis, H., architect  
Boyer Jr. Martin, architect  
Cooler, Harold, architect  
Hibbs, Henry C., architect  
McDowell, Marshall, architect  
Rogers, Willard G., architect

Alexander, Daniel, builder  
Britain, W. A., builder  
Deal, B. C., builder  
Potts, Will, builder

### Significant Dates, continued

1890  
1908

### Statement of Significance

The Davidson Historic District clearly illustrates the development of Davidson as a small college town and Piedmont railroad community between the antebellum period and mid-twentieth century. The historic district meets Criterion A in the areas of commerce, industry, and education, and Criterion C for architecture. The historic district also meets Criterion Consideration A for its association with Davidson College. The college was founded by the Presbyterian Church and has significance as an educational institution and for its impressive collection of important architectural resources.

Davidson took shape as a college town, and Davidson College, which opened in 1837, distinguishes Davidson from the other small railroad communities in the county. The historic district includes a portion of the college campus and associated boarding houses that provided housing and meals for students. The historic district also contains two public schools: the 1937 Davidson Colored School (later Ada Jenkins School) and the 1946 Davidson Public School. Davidson College arose as one of the region's significant institutions of higher education, while the local public schools provided vital educational and other cultural opportunities to the residents of the town.

The district's well-preserved commercial core oriented to both the railroad and the Davidson College campus contains a wide range of businesses that served surrounding landowners, businessmen, and mill workers, as well as college students and faculty. Dry goods stores, banks, drugstores (with soda fountains), jewelry and tailor shops, and hotels all occupied existing commercial buildings on Main Street. The historic district also contains notable industrial architecture and cotton-mill housing that clearly reflect the region's textile manufacturing boom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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In this period, railroad towns throughout the Piedmont grew not only as marshalling points for agricultural products but also as small textile-mill centers. The expansion of railroads drew cotton mills to the region at an unprecedented rate. By World War I, over 300 mills dotted rail lines within a 100-mile radius of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County. The county's railroad towns vied for cotton mills that promised prosperity, and by 1910, Davidson, Pineville, Cornelius, and Huntersville all boasted textile mills and mill villages alongside their railroad corridors.

Architecturally, the Davidson Historic District contains a well-preserved array of houses, mills, stores, churches, and civic buildings that neatly illustrate nationally popular styles as well as traditional house forms from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The historic district features especially fine examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and modernist styles. The district's collection of Greek Revival and other mid-nineteenth century architecture is unique among the county's small towns and reflects Davidson's long association with the college. Many of Davidson's notable residences in the historic district were erected for college faculty, who formed a sizable professional class for this small town. As the twentieth century progressed, the college drew professors from across the nation who often opted for the latest, progressive architectural modes. In the 1950s, a coterie of newly-hired faculty commissioned sleek, modernist residences along Hillside Street in the historic district that contrasted sharply with the conservative, mostly Colonial Revival houses along the surrounding streets.

The period of significance begins in 1837 when Davidson College was established. Two of the eight buildings that formed the original college campus remain, and these two dormitories, Elm Row and Oak Row, are the oldest properties within the Davidson Historic District. The period of significance extends to 1959, the fifty-year guideline for National Register eligibility. The historic district does not possess the exceptional significance needed to extend the period of significance beyond 1959.

### Historical Background Essay

#### Historic Contexts for Commerce, Industry, and Education

The history of the town of Davidson is inextricably linked to Davidson College which predated the surrounding community and influenced its development. Although Davidson's growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries clearly typified small railroad towns throughout the Piedmont, the presence of the college created a distinctive place. The tree shaded campus filled with classically inspired scholastic architecture distinguished Davidson from other communities. The sway of the school also extended beyond the campus to the entire town, influencing commerce, culture, and the character of its architecture.

In 1835, the Concord (North Carolina) Presbytery established a site for a Presbyterian men's college on a high ridge in northern Mecklenburg County between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers. The rural Piedmont setting was considered to be salubrious and "at a distance from all haunts of dissipation." The presbytery acquired 469 acres from local Presbyterian planter, William Lee Davidson II, who also donated funds for the college. Because of Davidson's bequests, the college was named for his father, local Revolutionary

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War hero, General William Lee Davidson (Beaty 1979: 3-4; Bishir and Southern 2003: 528; Shaw 1923: 7-12).

When Davidson College opened in 1837, the campus contained eight brick buildings clustered near the junction of North Main Street (Statesville Road) and Concord Road, and a small college cemetery on North Main Street. Among the first structures erected on the campus were the dormitories, Oak Row and Elm Row, which remain well preserved in the historic district. During its early years of operation, three professors taught sixty-four students a curriculum that included moral and natural philosophy, evidences of Christianity, classical languages, logic and mathematics. Ten years after its establishment, the college began expanding the campus, contracting local builder, Lewis Dinkins, to erect Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall (both listed on the National Register in 1972). The pair of imposing, matching classical temples was erected for the college debating and literary clubs, and "Eu" and "Phi" halls quickly became the centers of college social life. Davidson's choice of the temple form expressed the prevailing popularity of Greek Revival architecture for scholastic buildings as well as reflected the classical curriculum of the period. The college grew during the 1850s when Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury, North Carolina, donated over \$250,000 to the college. Chambers's generous gift was the largest sum of money ever given to a Southern college in the antebellum era and allowed for significant physical improvements to the campus. By the Civil War, Chambers's money had funded the construction of the central block of the grand, neoclassical Main Building (Chambers Building, burned 1921). Designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, an architect of national reputation, the Chambers Building was the focal point of the campus quadrangle plan and symbol of the school's prestige and stability in the post-Civil War years (Beaty 1979: 5-7; Raynor 1991: 69; Gillespie 2001; Bishir and Southern 2003: 25, 528; Morrill and Boyte 1977; Shaw 1923: 14-16; Blodget 2008).

Just west of the campus, the college's small cemetery on North Main Street was also created in the late 1830s. The college initially gave free plots to faculty as well as townspeople and in 1894 erected the existing iron fence around the parcel. Among those buried here is Confederate general, D.H. Hill, who taught mathematics at Davidson College and married the daughter of the school's first president, Dr. Robert Hall Morrison (Beaty 1979: 122; Beaty 1988: 218).

The region's gradual recovery in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century brought progress to the school and the town. The college enlarged its faculty, enrollment, and curriculum while attracting other educational facilities to the town. In the 1870s, the influence of Davidson College spread throughout the region, and the school became the official college of the Presbyterian Church, not only in North Carolina but also in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, encompassing fifteen presbyteries. Concurrently, the school began offering a broader range of courses in literature, chemistry, physics, foreign languages, and history. In 1885, the original Davidson College Presbyterian Church (replaced by the present church in 1951) was completed on campus. In 1893, Davidson College physician Dr. John Peter Monroe opened the independent North Carolina Medical College in a new brick facility adjacent to the campus on Concord Road. This medical school relocated to Charlotte in 1907, and the three-story brick medical school is no longer extant. (Beaty 1988: 163, 141-142, 177-178).

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The school grew rapidly in the early twentieth century under the leadership of college president Henry Louis Smith. Between 1900 and 1910, enrollment at Davidson College jumped from 100 to over 350 students and six additional faculty members were hired. At Smith's behest, maple and poplar trees were planted on campus, a boardwalk erected between the Chambers Building and the chapel, and a roadway was built from Concord Road to the area behind the Chambers Building. Aggressive fund-raising campaigns in this period brought in \$75,000 from the General Education Board of the Presbyterian Church and a \$20,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie, which led to the construction of new academic and dormitory buildings, and notably a Carnegie-funded library. Situated within the historic district, the Carnegie library opened on campus in 1910 and now serves as a guesthouse for visitors. Davidson College also constructed six artesian wells providing 60,000 gallons of water daily, an electric power plant, and a sewer system, all of which served the town as well as the college. Finally, in 1922, the town issued bonds for municipal improvements and purchased the college's water, electrical, and sewer systems. The college gave land to the town for a new municipal water tank near the college cemetery (Beaty 1988: 216, 282-283; Gillespie 2001).

Between 1911 and 1921, the college's endowment increased from \$168,000 to over \$500,000, boosting academic growth as well as new construction throughout the 1920s. At the beginning of the decade, the board of trustees created four new professorships, and by 1929 the school employed forty-six professors teaching an expanded curriculum that now included fine arts, education, and an increasing range of courses in the other disciplines. In 1921, the Rockefellers had funded the construction of the new Chambers Building, which was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style by Nashville architect, Henry C. Hibbs. As part of the building campaign in this period, the college commissioned prominent Charlotte architect, Martin Evans Boyer Jr., to design a fraternity row along Concord Road within the historic district. Known as Jackson Court, the eleven one-story, brick, Colonial Revival buildings are laid out on a semi-circular plan on the north side of Concord Road. In the 1940s, under the leadership and fund-raising efforts of college president, John Rood Cunningham, additional Neoclassical Revival scholastic buildings arose near the pillared Chambers Building on the quadrangle. The college again commissioned architect Hibbs to design the Martin Science Building and Grey Library, both of which are located in the historic district. In 1948, architect H. R. Weeks, who had fashioned Woolen Gymnasium at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, designed the Johnston Memorial Gymnasium on campus. The 1950s witnessed continued growth with the opening of the new Davidson College Presbyterian Church in 1952 and the construction of large, modern dormitories in the middle years of the decade (Beaty 1988: 239-266, 328-329, 358-359).

Davidson College has continued to grow and adapt to changing social and academic goals in recent decades. The school began admitting African American students in 1964-1965, and in 1972, the Board of Trustees voted to admit women for degrees. Today this well-endowed coeducational college has an enrollment of some 1,400 students and ranks among the premier liberal arts colleges in the country. At the request of Davidson College, the historic district excludes most of the campus, but does encompass a collection of historically and architecturally important college buildings around the periphery of the campus (Gillespie 2001).

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The success and growth of the college shaped the development of the surrounding Davidson Historic District. Opposite the campus, along Main Street, a small business district arose in part to serve students and faculty before the Civil War. In 1848, Lewis Dinkins erected a brick store on Main Street in a classical style that suggested the two debating halls across the road. The store catered to students and teachers, and the lease explicitly forbade the sale of "intoxicating liquors or any other article that may be prohibited by the Regulations and Ordinances of the Trustees of Said. College." In 1855, new owner, Hanson Pinckney Helper, expanded the building into the thirteen-room Helper Hotel which also operated as a weekend rooming house for visiting college girls. The first floor of the building contained stores. Now owned by Davidson College and housing the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, the Helper Hotel building still stands on Main Street. In addition to the hotel, the 1869 Branson's business directory recorded four dry goods merchants in the town as well as a cabinetmaker, a miller, and three physicians (Morrill and Boyte 1976; Payne and Morrill 2005: 16-17; Beaty 1979: 135-140; Branson 1867).

In the antebellum years, the college owned most of the land that would become the town and sold or leased lots for faculty houses and stores. In 1836, the college erected a house for college president, Dr. Morrison, on a lot just north of the campus on North Main Street. Known as the President's House, this two-story, five-bay brick house has been remodeled and enlarged a number of times and was given a neoclassical portico in 1959. In 1858, the college sold to Professor John Leland a parcel of land "located on our Southern line adjoining the lands of Jas. Johnston." This parcel (now 127 South Main Street) may have already contained the dwelling soon owned by John Rennie Blake, professor of astronomy and philosophy and later Chairman of the Faculty. One of the oldest surviving dwellings in Davidson, the ca. 1860 Chairman Blake House (National Register 2004) is a frame, one and one-half story, Greek Revival cottage with a double-pile massing and prominent classical portico. In 2000, the house was moved a short distance within the historic district from its original Main Street site to newly opened Chairman Blake Lane. The college employed a maximum of seven faculty members into the 1870s, and six houses along Main Street were locally known as the faculty houses. In addition to the Blake House, the President's House, and the Henderson-Grey House (405 North Main Street) remain. The other faculty dwellings, which were known as the Louisiana, the Oak, and the Danville, no longer survive (Beaty 1979: 26-27, 36-37, 73; Morrill and Phillips 1979).

Typical of many communities in North Carolina's western Piedmont, the college and the adjacent town remained isolated until the arrival of reliable railroad service after the Civil War. The north-south Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad joined Charlotte in Mecklenburg County with Statesville in Iredell County in 1861, passing through the small college town just west of Main Street. Confederate troops dismantled the track during the war, but the line was finally reactivated in 1874. Although the ambitiously named railroad never extended beyond Statesville, by the 1890s the line was part of the Southern Railway system that linked Davidson and Mecklenburg County to far-flung cities and markets. In 1897, the Southern Railway erected a German-sided, hip-roofed depot that still stands along the rail corridor at Jackson and Depot streets. The railway provided the town with unprecedented economic opportunities as Davidson became a shipping point for cash crops, especially cotton, and a service center for farmers. Two thousand bales of cotton were sold at Davidson annually in the early 1900s. In common with other railroad towns in the region, Davidson also attracted textile investors who constructed cotton mills and

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mill villages along the rail corridor at the north end of the historic district (Tompkins 1903: 196; Gray and Stathakis 2004).

The Linden Cotton Factory began in 1890 on the west side of the rail corridor, and in 1891, the name of the town was changed from Davidson College to Davidson, emblematic of the community's expanding roles. A second mill, the Delburg Cotton Mills, opened near the Linden plant in 1908. The two mills eventually merged into the Delburg-Linden Company and became the Davidson Cotton Mill in 1923. The opening of the Linden and the Delburg mills reflected the textile boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that shaped the industrial landscape of the region. While the Piedmont remained primarily rural and agrarian, new textile mills dotted the railroads lines in the small towns and the cities. Cotton mills were the principal symbol of the "New South" credo championed by civic leaders who equated urban industrial growth with progress and prosperity. By World War I, over 300 mills were constructed within a 100-mile radius of Charlotte. By the 1920s, the Piedmont had surpassed New England as the leading textile producer in the world. In Mecklenburg County, some two dozen mills arose in and around Charlotte, and cotton mills and adjacent mill villages were established in the small railroad towns of Pineville, Huntersville, Cornelius, and Davidson (Morrill 1979; Glass 1992: 57-58; Bishir and Southern 2003: 52-55, 502, 523-524; Gray and Stathakis 2004: 4-7).

By 1900, Davidson's Linden mill, a manufacturer of cotton yarns, included 7,000 spindles and seventy employees. Its early success necessitated the widening of streets near the mill and encouraged investors to establish Delburg Cotton Mills nearby. Delburg Cotton Mills Company was organized to buy and sell cotton and wool and to manufacture yarns for clothing and other products. The corporation was authorized to produce electric power for the mill as well as to sell power to the town and to erect pole lines for the transmission of electricity. The capital stock was \$1,000,000.00 divided into 1,000 shares, and the corporation could begin business once \$11,000.00 of shares had been sold. This occurred with the sale of 110 shares to several local investors, including Dr. John P. Munroe, a local druggist and businessman; and W.R. Grey, a professor at Davidson College (Gray and Stathakis 2004: 8).

In January 1908, the *Charlotte Daily Observer* recorded that the Delburg mill was under construction and that once completed would feature electric power, automatic fire extinguishers, water hydrants, and a 140,000-gallon water tank that it would share with the Linden mill. The Delburg operation prospered, employing fifty-nine workers in 1915, the year after a major physical expansion. The mill complex received another large addition in early 1920s. In 1923, the Delburg-Linden Company was acquired by a group of investors led by Martin L. Cannon, son of the founder of Cannon Mills in Kannapolis, North Carolina. The name was changed to the Davidson Cotton Mill with Cannon as president. The Linden mill was converted to a cotton warehouse while the Delburg mill functioned as the main manufacturing plant. Davidson Cotton Mill boasted 14,688 spindles and a capitalized stock worth \$325,000.00. The mill remained in operation under several different owners until the 1960s. In 1996, the mill was converted to a restaurant and professional offices (Gray and Stathakis 2004: 8-10).

Davidson's cotton mills spurred the growth of the town, and by 1910, the population of Davidson had reached 500 residents, climbing to 1,500 by the 1920s. Between 1900 and the Great Depression, the

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business district evolved from a commingling of brick and frame stores, interspersed with houses, into contiguous rows of one-story and two-story, brick commercial buildings. The heart of the district developed within a compact stretch of Main Street opposite the college. This area contained a full complement of small town stores and services, including four general merchandise stores, a drug store, a laundry, tailor shop, two barber shops, a hardware store, a post office, a bank, and several restaurants. Several physicians, building contractors, and milliners also had Main Street addresses. Behind Main Street along the railroad tracks stood the depot (extant), a livery, flour mill, sawmill, cotton gins, a cotton seed oil company, a blacksmith shop, and a buggy manufacturer (*Sanborn Map Company* 1902, 1908, 1915, 1925; Gray and Stathakis 2004; Beaty 1979: 135-140; Branson 1896; Tompkins 1903: 196).

Population growth, commercial advancement, and college expansion all created a demand for house construction throughout Davidson. Businessmen and professors alike erected new houses around the town. Many of the largest dwellings were erected along North Main Street and Concord Road, which formed the western and southern borders of the campus. For example, professors Archibald Currie and William J. Wood built substantial, Queen Anne residences on North Main Street around the turn of the twentieth century. In the 1910s and 1920s, newly hired professors also erected dwellings on lots made available by the college along North Main. Concord Road witnessed similar activity. Around 1900, Dr. William J. Martin II, a chemistry professor and later president of Davidson College, commissioned a Queen Anne residence (Martin-Worth-Henderson House) for his mother and two sisters at 310 Concord Road. By 1915, the college had sold four vacant house lots north of the Martin-Worth-Henderson property to new faculty members (Beaty 1979: 78, 106, 111-112).

Concurrently, prosperous, local businessmen and others not directly affiliated with the college built new residences. Many shared blocks with professors' families along North Main Street and Concord Road. One of the town's principal entrepreneurs was Holt Armour, son of a wealthy local farmer. By 1915, Armour had opened Armour Brothers and Thompson Dry Goods on North Main Street (north of Brady's Alley) and owned a number of other buildings in the business district. He commissioned a handsome, Queen Anne house at 626 North Main and gave adjoining lots to family members. North of the college cemetery (above Armour Street) along North Main Street, businessmen Manly Cranford, Palmer Henderson, and G.I. Lilly built new houses in the early twentieth century. One of the larger residences in this section was constructed in 1912 for May Ellinwood from Connecticut, who used her Davidson home as a winter retreat. In 1905, merchant and civic leader, John F. Caldwell, erected a house on Concord Road, and in 1911, he asked the town for lights and sidewalks along "Eastern Heights" as this area was known. During the 1910s and early 1920s, other Caldwell relatives built new houses along Concord Road near Woodland Street (Beaty 1979: 92-94, 118-119; Starnes and Morrill 2005; Payne and Morrill 2005: 17).

By the late 1920s, the teaching staff of the college had reached forty-six, creating more demand for residential development. With most of the lots nearest the campus already filled, the east end of Concord Road drew new construction. In 1929, Dr. Frasier Hood, head of the psychology department, commissioned a red brick, Colonial Revival residence (829 Concord Road) at the eastern outskirts of the town. He named the house Restormel after an English castle, and in his backyard, Professor Hood erected



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a Rustic Revival log house to entertain guests. To the south, the Robert W. Shelton family auctioned off wooded lots along Lorimer, Woodland, and Thompson streets that were purchased mainly by professors. By the early 1930s, faculty houses lined these tree shaded streets (Beaty 1979: 162-171, 177-181).

On the southwest side of town, South Main Street, the principal link to the adjoining town of Cornelius, and Potts Street, originally part of South Main, saw a wave of residential construction during the 1880s and 1890s. Merchant Joseph Summers erected his residence on Potts Street facing the railroad tracks in the 1880s. The house was later owned by builder, Will Potts, who constructed a host of Davidson buildings. In 1883, entrepreneur and town councilman, John Eli Brattain, built his Gothic-inspired house at the junction of South Main and Walnut streets. Also in 1883, P.P. Maxwell, whose son later taught at the short-lived medical college, commissioned a sizable, Italianate dwelling on South Main. By the turn of the century, new houses lined Potts Street, and the families of merchants James Lee Sloan, Earl Goodrum, and Frank Knox all resided along South Main (Beaty 1979: 97-105).

In the 1920s, the state improved and paved Main Street, which was part of the highway between the Mecklenburg County seat of Charlotte and Statesville, seat of neighboring Iredell County. The state highway commissioner telegraphed Davidson College president, W.J. Martin, in 1923 to proclaim that the new road (now N.C. 115) had been named the Davidson College Highway. As part of the improvements, the original South Main Street below Walnut Street became Potts Street, and a new South Main was extended to the south towards the town of Cornelius. A newly constructed railroad underpass marked the south end of the town of Davidson (Beaty 1979: 97, 155).

In addition to single family residences, boarding houses arose to provide off-campus living arrangements and became part of the college's social scene. In 1915, fourteen houses in Davidson were taking on boarders and college guests, serving Davidson students three meals a day. One of the earliest boarding houses was the Holt-Henderson House at 305 North Main Street. The central section of the house was built before the Civil War for a local tailor. The dwelling was subsequently enlarged for Dr. William Holt and his wife, Julia, who operated a boarding house here. However, by 1960, boarding houses had virtually disappeared as the college assumed the responsibility for providing meals to students (Beaty 1979: 161-162; Cottrell and Morrill 2005; Payne and Morrill 2006: 6-8).

Initially, the town's religious and social life centered around the Davidson College Presbyterian Chapel. However, in 1885, an independent Davidson Presbyterian Church was constructed at the northeast corner of Main Street and Concord Road, where the present Davidson College Presbyterian Church now stands. Davidson's Methodists attended Mt. Zion United Methodist Church in nearby Cornelius until 1908 when they formed a new church in Davidson. The Gothic Revival Davidson Methodist Church still stands on South Main Street (Beaty 1979: 52-53).

Presbyterianism has historically placed a high value on education, and from the college's beginnings, a host of private schools operated both on and around the campus. Julia Holt initially ran one of the earliest schools for white students out of her home on North Main Street. The college later allowed Mrs. Holt to conduct classes in Tammany Hall, a brick faculty residence on campus. In 1892, the trustees of the

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college established an academy that held classes in a six-room, brick building (now gone) and was supported by both public and private donors. For twenty-four years beginning in the early 1900s, Davidson College professor, Howard Arbuckle, sponsored a private school for black students in town (Payne and Morrill 2005: 10-11; Beaty 1979: 63-64, 113, 171-172).

In 1911, the town built a public graded school for white children funded by local taxes. Located on South Street in the historic district, Davidson Graded School was expanded during the 1920s consolidation movement, and in 1937 a separate gymnasium was added to the grounds with funds provided by the Public Works Administration (P.W.A.). Designed by Charlotte architect, Willard G. Rogers, this red brick gymnasium with neoclassical elements remains intact although the 1911 school building was destroyed by fire in 1946. In 1948, a new graded school, Davidson School, was completed on the site. The building's restrained, modernist design was the work of the noted Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury (Payne and Morrill 2005: 11-12; Stakel and Morrill 2005; Gray 2006).

For African American children, the Davidson Colored School opened in 1937 on Gamble Street in the historic district to serve grades one through nine. As with the 1937 gymnasium for the Davidson Graded School, this facility was designed by Willard G. Rogers and funded, in part, with P.W.A. money. The local African American community also funded a portion of its construction costs. Teacher Ada Jenkins and Logan Huston P.T.A. President spearheaded the drive to build the new school. In 1955, the school was renamed the Ada Jenkins School in honor of Ms. Jenkins. By the 1939-1940 school year, Davidson Colored School taught students through the eleventh grade. The school was expanded from six classrooms to eight in 1945, and the following year became exclusively an elementary school. A major expansion campaign in 1958 resulted in the construction of a cafeteria, auditorium, and classroom wing. The school closed in 1966 when Mecklenburg County schools were racially integrated and now serves as a community center. The building remains well-preserved (Gray 2006: 7-9; Payne and Morrill 2005: 12-13; Dameron and Morrill 2005; Beaty 1979: 113).

Davidson Colored School functioned as both an educational and social center for the town's African American community. In Davidson, as in other towns across North Carolina and the South, distinctly black neighborhoods had emerged by the early twentieth century as racially segregated places prescribed by Jim Crow laws and social customs that townsfolk rarely questioned. Davidson's African American neighborhood consisted of a small area west of the railroad near the cotton mills, lumberyard, and other local industries. By the mid-1920s, this section included a black Baptist church, a meeting hall, and a loose arrangement of one story, side gable cottages and shotgun houses. In typical fashion, African Americans were engaged in an assortment of jobs both within and outside the community. Some worked as field hands on neighboring farms or as day laborers in town. Others held steadier employment as workers in the yards around the mills, skilled artisans, ministers, Main Street barbers, or maintenance men at the college. Women often worked as domestic servants for white households or as laundresses for college students (*Sanborn Map Company* 1925; Beaty 1979: 53-54, 140).

One of the town's most prominent and civic-minded African Americans was Ralph Johnson. Johnson operated a Main Street barber shop (traditionally an African American occupation) between 1921 and

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1971 and financed well-constructed houses in the black section of Davidson. The Ralph Johnson House, a frame bungalow, survives at 115 Mock Circle. The house was built in 1924 by Johnson's uncle, Otho "Tobe" Johnson who owned a pressing club business (a precursor to dry cleaning) on Main Street. Mr. Johnson not only elevated the living standards of blacks in Davidson through his construction projects but later in life established an endowment for African American students at Davidson College (Payne and Morrill 2005: 18; Gill and Morrill 2005).

Around Davidson's business district, prewar commercial patterns changed significantly in the decades after World War II. The demise of cotton farming and decline of other agricultural pursuits in Mecklenburg County effectively ended the town's role as a farming service center. Meanwhile, improved highways encouraged residents to frequent larger department stores in the cities, especially Charlotte, located twenty-two miles to the south. In recent years, the emergence of modern, suburban shopping centers around Davidson has accelerated the decline of the town as an all-purpose retail market (Gray and Stathakis 2004: 9-10).

However, other recent trends have advanced new commerce along Main Street and revitalized the town. The tremendous development around Charlotte and the county has stimulated Davidson's growth. Visitors and homebuyers are attracted to this small, picturesque college town located within commuting distance of a big city. Local businesses, now characterized by restaurants and specialty shops, cater to this new market. Prestigious Davidson College remains the town focus and has made Davidson an intellectual and cultural center, drawing into its orbit a sizable professional class. Together with longtime residents, these newcomers have restored houses, adapted old buildings to new uses, and often encouraged innovative planning techniques that have preserved open space. Thus amidst development pressure Davidson retains much of its historic character.

### Architectural Context

The architectural development of the Davidson Historic District clearly illustrates the emergence of Davidson as a small college town and Piedmont railroad community between the antebellum period and the mid-twentieth century. The presence of prestigious Davidson College has distinguished Davidson from other railroad towns in Mecklenburg County. Throughout its history, the town's disproportionately large professional class of college faculty and businessmen often favored the latest in national architectural designs rather than the traditional domestic forms and conservative interpretations of national styles that characterized the other small towns of the region. Consequently, the Davidson Historic District boasts a particularly fine collection of houses, churches, schools, and college buildings that are often sophisticated expressions of architectural styles. The district's collection of antebellum, classically inspired houses and academic buildings is unique in the county and reflects the influence of Davidson College, established in 1837.

The historic district encompasses a portion of the Davidson College campus, the college cemetery, the 1897 Southern Railway Depot, a cotton mill, the business district, churches, schools, community centers,

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and an eclectic mix of houses for working class, middle class, and wealthy residents. The historic district excludes modern residential and commercial development found along the periphery of the town.

The antebellum architecture that remains in the historic district reflects the prevailing classical trends of this period which were also well-suited for scholastic institutions steeped in classical teachings. The oldest buildings in the historic district are Elm Row and Oak Row, which were constructed in 1837 on the western edge of the Davidson College campus. Of the eight buildings that formed the original Davidson College campus, only Elm Row and Oak Row survive. Attributed to local builder, Samuel Lemly, these simple, one-story, brick dormitories have gable roofs, fieldstone foundations, and a restrained classicism expressed in their symmetrical facades and delicate trimwork. Designed to house sixteen students apiece, each building contains four rooms, each with its own entrance.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the national Greek Revival style expressed Davidson's classical architectural tendencies. The Greek Revival was characterized by bold classical details and well-proportioned, geometric forms drawn from ancient Greek architecture. In the historic district, Davidson College buildings, Eumenean Hall and Philanthropic Hall, which are both listed on the National Register (1972), are excellent examples of the style. These Greek Revival temple forms were constructed in 1849-1850 by builders, Lewis Dinkins and Daniel Alexander, for the two debating societies on campus. The two social groups agreed to build similar structures that would face each other, and each is a two-story, Doric tetrastyle building with a brick exterior and a *piano nobile* plan. The two porticoed debating halls are situated in proximity to Elm and Oak Rows near North Main Street.

North Main Street began developing as a premier residential area in the mid-nineteenth century and attracted some of Davidson's stylish Greek Revival dwellings. The Henderson-Grey House at 405 North Main Street is a well-preserved example. This two-story, brick house was built in the mid-1850s as the residence and store of James P. Henderson. The college purchased the property in the 1870s, and the house became the home of W.R. Grey, a Davidson College professor of French and Latin for forty-two years. The two-story, double-pile dwelling has a hip roof, a symmetrical, red brick façade laid in Flemish bond, fieldstone foundation, denticulated cornice, and elegant, Greek Revival entrances on both the first and second stories, each framed by eight-light transoms and sidelights. The original hip-roofed front porch has been replaced.

Most residential development in Davidson occurred after the Civil War, fueled by the 1870s reconstruction of the railroad and the growth of the college. The latter nineteenth century witnessed growing opportunities for new types of domestic design fostered by innovative framing methods, the mass production of bricks, nails, and milled lumber, and the emergence of rail transportation. Frame and brick houses became easier, faster, and cheaper to construct. At the same time, architectural catalogs offered an unprecedented array of stylish and affordable sawn ornaments, moldings, and mantelpieces, fashioned at steam-powered factories and delivered to customers by rail. Builders' widespread use of the light balloon frame, which consisted entirely of small framing members nailed in place, coincided with the rise of the national picturesque movement. Picturesque architecture, including such styles as the Gothic Revival and Italianate, and culminating in the flamboyant Queen Anne, promoted a freedom of

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design not permitted by the strictures of classicism. But even as the appeal of the picturesque stirred up ornamentation along porches and roof lines in Davidson and across the region, traditional building practices persisted into the 1900s.

Among Davidson's well-preserved expressions of picturesque architecture is the Holt-Henderson House at 305 North Main Street. This house was originally built before the Civil War as a traditional, rectangular, two-story, single-pile dwelling. The house was later purchased by Confederate surgeon, Dr. William Holt, who enlarged and modified the house in the 1870s with popular Italianate detailing. The rectangular main block of the dwelling was given a front wing, creating an L-shaped plan. In addition, a bay window, scrolled brackets, two-over-two windows, and chamfered porch posts were added to give the house its Italianate appearance.

Another notable version of picturesque domestic design is the 1883 John Eli Brattain House at 305 South Main Street. Inspired by the Gothic Revival style, the one-and-one-half-story, frame cottage has multiple gables each of which is lavishly decorated with cut-out bargeboards in the form of icicles and turned pendills. The porch features sawnwork brackets and chamfered posts while the crosstetted windows have decorative pedimented hoods.

Nearby are two 1880s houses that share distinctive picturesque designs. The Summers-Potts House at 544 Potts Street and the James Alexander House at 252 South Main share an unusual form, each house consisting of two symmetrical, two-story wings with a single entrance bay and porch bridging the junction of the wings. The Alexander House features Italianate detailing with double leaf, round arched doors, bay windows in the end elevations, scrolled brackets under the eaves, decorative bargeboards, and an elaborate porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork knee brackets, and cut-out balustrades. Facing Potts Street, once the main road to the adjoining town of Cornelius, the Summers-Potts House has a peaked gable over the entrance, and the porch is supported by chamfered posts and surmounted by a cut-out balustrade. In addition to the decorative bargeboards, the exterior is delineated by wide, weatherboarded belt courses as well as decorative spandrels beneath the windows in the end bays.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style had grown in popularity in Davidson, and a collection of Queen Anne dwellings from this period remain intact in the historic district. A particularly stylish example is the Vinson House at 519 North Main Street. Set back from the street and enclosed by a wrought iron fence, the substantial, two-story, frame dwelling, erected in the 1890s, features such hallmarks of the style as a gable-on-hip roof, shingled gables, a modillioned cornice, and a wraparound porch embellished by turned posts and a decorative frieze. Also dating to the 1890s is the Armour-Adams House at 626 North Main Street. The one-story cottage has a high hip roof, decorative gables and dormers, and an ornate, wraparound porch supported by turned posts with cut-out brackets. The house was built by Holt Armour, who owned a large dry goods store in Davidson.

While picturesque designs began to hold sway in Davidson by the end of the nineteenth century, traditional residential forms persisted. The two-story, rectangular Currie-Adams House at 525 North Main

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Street is a notable example. Built ca. 1900, the Currie-Adams House displays the symmetrical, three-bay façade, weatherboard siding, exterior brick end chimneys, side-gable roof, one-story, hip-roofed porch, and center-hall plan that characterized this popular regional house type throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Confined by the college to the east and the rail corridor to the west, the well-preserved business district in the Davidson Historic District developed in a largely linear fashion along North and South Main streets. Most of the buildings are the low-scale, brick commercial buildings characteristic of small towns in the 1910s and 1920s. A striking exception is the brick Helper Hotel at 215 North Main Street. Originally constructed in 1848 for merchant and builder Lewis Dinkins, the building was designed to reflect the two classically inspired debating halls across the street that were also built by Dinkins. In 1855, the building was purchased by Hanson Pinckney Helper who greatly enlarged the store/hotel to approximately double the original size, creating a thirteen-room hotel. About 1860, Helper added a two-tiered front porch and in 1871 built a roof balustrade that formed an observatory overlooking the town and college. Incorporating classical elements of the original Dinkins building and Helper's later expansion, the Helper Hotel is a boxy, two-story, hip-roofed structure embellished with stuccoed, classical pilasters that define the bays on the main elevations. The brick on the main elevation is laid in a Flemish bond while the sides and rear have English bond. In 1946, the Helper Hotel was purchased by Davidson College and renamed the Carolina Inn. The college restored the building in 1971 and converted it to classrooms and offices. The former hotel is currently occupied by the college's Center for Interdisciplinary Studies.

The earliest commercial buildings in Davidson were of frame construction, but after a devastating fire in 1906, the extant Main Street business district emerged with its series of attached and freestanding commercial buildings. Most of the historic commercial buildings are one and two story, brick construction with flat roofs hidden by flat or stepped parapets, limited ornamentation, and large, storefront windows, some of which have been remodeled. A number were erected by local builder, B.C. Deal, who built his own house within the business district at 107 North Main in 1908 but which is now used for commercial purposes. The two-story, red-brick Deal residence includes a flat roof and parapet, a first-story porch, and a second-story gallery. Within several years, Deal had also built the Johnston Grocery Store (1912) at 101 North Main and the Jetton Drugstore at 103 North Main. Both are typical, one-story, brick stores with ornamentation limited to the corbelled, recessed panels above ground level storefronts. Built in the early 1920s but similar in design and construction, the Sloan Building was erected at 121-123 North Main to house two separate shops. At 131 North Main is the White Drug Company Building, one of the few original two-story buildings in the business district.

West of the business district is the 1897 Southern Railway Depot, a small, German-sided, hip-roofed building that stands along the rail corridor at Jackson and Depot streets. Near the depot are several low-scale, brick factories which represent the emergence of a local textile industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Linden Cotton Factory, erected in 1890 on Depot Street, was the first textile plant in Davidson, and in 1908, the Delburg Cotton Mills was constructed nearby. Both cotton mills were housed in long, one-story, brick factory buildings with tall, segmental-arched windows and low gable roofs that were typical of cotton mills built in the Piedmont during this period. Inside the mills,

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heavy timber posts and beams supported open work spaces. Both mills later became part of the Davidson Cotton Mills complex. The Delburg mill was converted to commercial use in recent decades but remains substantially intact.

The continued growth of the college and local textile mills spurred residential development in the early twentieth century. However, the flamboyance of picturesque designs gradually gave way to historical revival styles. By the early 1900s, the favorite new style along Davidson's major streets was the Colonial Revival. Its comfortable patriotic associations and familiar classical themes appealed to the families of businessmen, faculty, and landowners, who often applied Colonial Revival symbols to irregular, picturesque forms as well as adopting simpler, white-frame, cubic boxes capped by hip roofs and dormers. By World War I, more historically correct, red brick or frame, Georgian and Federal models gained popularity nationwide and remained a favorite house design in Davidson into the mid-twentieth century.

The 1911 Archibald Currie House at 559 North Main Street is exemplary of the early Colonial Revival. The house features the irregular massing and wraparound porch common to the Queen Anne style. However, its restrained ornamentation and Colonial Revival motifs illustrate the reemerging national preference for classical styles. A well-preserved, later, academic version is the 1930 Stough House, originally built for Professor Lewis Schenck at 612 North Main. This handsome, two-story, red brick, Colonial Revival house has a symmetrical, five-bay façade with a central entrance comprised of a single-leaf, paneled door surmounted by a transom and framed by a broken pediment and fluted surrounds.

At the east end of Concord Road stands the 1929 Dr. Fraser Hood House (Restormel), the grandest of Davidson's Colonial Revival-style residences. The two and one-half-story, side-gable, brick residence features a deep, modillioned cornice and a center entrance capped by a broken pediment and flanked by fluted pilasters. The dwelling is a commanding presence on its large lot with mature hardwoods and a fieldstone retaining wall facing Concord Road. Nearby at 765 Concord Road, the Chalmers Davidson House (1938) is a more informal expression of the Colonial Revival with its one and one-half-story, irregular massing, frame construction, bay windows, and asymmetrical wings that were designed to read as accretions.

Among the many Colonial Revival residences in the historic district is the ca. 1937 Thompson Boarding House at 434 Concord Road. Boarding houses were once an integral part of Davidson, providing living quarters and meals for students and unmarried faculty members. However, in recent decades, the advent of on-campus meal plans and the construction of apartment complexes have made these properties unnecessary. Operated as a boarding house until the late 1950s, the Thompson Boarding House is a two-story, frame dwelling with a U-shaped plan, six-over-six windows, and a flat roofed, classically-inspired porch connecting the two front wings.

One of the more sophisticated examples of Colonial Revival residential architecture in the historic district is Jackson Row, a row of detached fraternity houses, constructed by Davidson College on the north side of Concord Road in 1928. The fraternities were originally housed in the Chambers Building, the main

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administration building on campus, but in 1921 Chambers burned. With its loss, the college decided to erect separate meeting places for campus fraternities and awarded the commission to prominent Charlotte architect, Martin E. Boyer Jr., who was known for his Colonial and Georgian Revival designs. Boyer's design consisted of eleven, brick, Colonial Revival houses sited in a semi-circular plan; ten of the houses survive. The one-story, freestanding houses all have brick exteriors laid in Flemish bond, slate roofs, and six-over-nine windows, but the individual buildings vary with gable or hip roofs, symmetrical or asymmetrical plans, and the use of pedimented porticos or more delicately executed porches. Boyer's design is noteworthy in that the individual houses are mirror images of each other, designed to create an overall, symmetrical plan for the row.

While less popular than the Colonial Revival style, a variety of Tudor Revival houses were built in the historic district between the 1920s and 1940s. The 1930 Arbuckle House is a notable Tudor Revival cottage at 838 Concord Road. The one-and-one-half story, brick dwelling features such hallmarks of the style as decorative half-timbering in the projecting center gable and the Tudor arches along the side porch.

By the 1910s and especially after World War I, new house designs appeared that emphasized an artful simplicity derived from rational planning and adept craftsmanship. Builders readily adapted the Colonial Revival box to the new movement, employing low-cost prefabricated materials to construct simple, rectilinear, American Foursquare shapes. The open plan of the American Foursquare maximized space and suited the informality of form. A clear example of the American Foursquare house in the historic district is the Arbuckle-Jackson House at 404 Concord Road. Constructed in 1915, the house has a boxy, two-story massing, low pyramidal roof, deep eaves, and a symmetrical, two-bay façade. Constructed by local builder, Will Potts, the frame house also has a wraparound porch and both single and paired, six-over-six windows.

The most popular national expression of the trend towards architectural simplicity was the Craftsman style bungalow. Featured in new pattern books and architectural magazines that targeted the American middle and working classes, the ideal Craftsman bungalow was promoted as affordable, efficient, modern, and tasteful. Countless variations appeared, but the principal elements of the style included its low-slung form, wide porch with battered piers, broad, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and an abundance of windows. The finer examples often contained rustic materials, such as cobblestones for porches, chimneys, and foundations, and rough split shakes for sidings.

One of the historic district's more substantial Craftsman bungalows is the 1920s G.L. Lilly House at 565 North Main Street. The brick house neatly represents the informality of the style in its low-pitched, cross-gable roof, large front porch with heavy, battered piers mounted on brick pedestals, numerous windows, and deep, bracketed eaves. Smaller, but illustrative examples of 1920s, frame and brick bungalows also stand along the 500 block of Concord Road, exhibiting a variety of low-slung forms with gable or hip roofs, deep eaves, and broad porches with the battered piers and brick pedestals characteristic of the bungalow style.



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Residential construction was not limited to the main thoroughfares, and in the early 1920s, the rolling, wooded area south of Concord Road was opened for residential development. The continued growth of the college created a demand for new housing, and spacious, tree-shaded house lots and an eclectic mix of Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Colonial Revival domestic designs appeared on Thompson, Lorimer, and Woodland streets. The first dwelling in the new neighborhood was the 1925 Porter House, home to William Lorimer Porter, a professor of biology at Davidson College. (Lorimer Road was named for the professor.) The two-story, frame dwelling at 518 Lorimer combines the low, clipped-gable roof, broad eaves, and knee brackets of the Craftsman style with the symmetry and restrained classical detailing of the Colonial Revival, reflecting the popularity of eclectic combinations. Nearby, the Watts House, built in 1935 at 526 Lorimer Street, illustrates the Dutch Colonial style with its hallmark gambrel roof. Built in 1931, the house at 502 South Street combines the American Foursquare form with Colonial Revival decorative motifs. This two-story, brick dwelling has the tiled, hip roof, boxy massing, and symmetrical façade common to American Foursquare houses, but the elliptical fanlight and side lights framing the door and the Tuscan porch columns show the influence of the Colonial Revival. Nearby at 203 South Street is the 1926 Dr. J. Wilson McConnell House, a two-story, brick-veneered and wood-shingled, Dutch Colonial Revival house located next door to the small, brick office building that housed Dr. McConnell's office. The combination of house and office is unusual in the historic district. Another distinctive resource is the log, front-gable, 1920s bungalow at 312 Thompson Street. This Rustic Revival house has a hip-roofed porch supported by rough hewn log posts and balustrade. Another 1930s Rustic Revival dwelling in the historic district is the Lingle Hut, a log community center built by the Davidson Calvary Presbyterian Church as a gathering place for local mill workers.

While Main Street, Concord Road, and nearby side streets remained fashionable addresses for college professors and the town's middle class, the construction of the Linden and Delburg mills introduced worker housing to the west side of the historic district. Typical of mill villages throughout the region in the early twentieth century, Delburg, Watson, Depot, and Eden streets are lined with small, one-story, frame dwellings that conform to a few standardized types. These mill houses represent common, regional forms that were promoted by the noted Charlotte mill engineer, Daniel Augustus Tompkins, in his influential, 1899 publication, *Cotton Mill: Commercial Features*. The ca. 1908 house at 323 Delburg Street is a particularly well-preserved example. The one-story, single-pile dwelling has a side-gable roof, two-room plan, a symmetrical, three bay façade, and a hip-roofed porch. Although the porch now has replacement posts, the house retains its weatherboard siding and two-over-two windows. Representing another popular mill house type is the hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with an inset corner porch at 361 Delburg Street.

Also located on the west side of the historic district were the homes of Davidson's African American residents who occupied a variety of one-story, frame, hip-roofed, side-gable, and front-gable bungalows and cottages that were built on the streets near the factories. Of particular note is the Mock Circle home of Ralph Johnson, a successful African American businessman and college benefactor, who operated a barber shop in Davidson for fifty years and owned much real estate in the African American

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neighborhood. Built in 1924 by his uncle, the Ralph Johnson House is a side-gable, brick bungalow with an engaged porch and shed-roofed dormer.

The historic district also includes two public school buildings. The 1937 Davidson Colored School (renamed Ada Jenkins School in 1955) was designed by Charlotte architect, Willard G. Rogers, and constructed under the aegis of the Public Works Administration (P.W.A.). The one-story, brick building has a long, T-shaped form with a hip roof, paired, six-over-six windows, and neoclassical elements. The projecting entrance bay is capped by a pediment, and the double leaf doors are mounted by a round arched fanlight. A two-story, brick addition with modernist detailing was constructed in 1958 to give the facility a gymnasium and additional classrooms.

The original graded school for the white children of Davidson burned in 1946, and the Davidson School (now the Davidson Middle School) was completed in 1948 on the site of the earlier facility. Designed by the Charlotte architectural firm of Louis H. Asbury and Son, the three-story, red-brick school building shows the influence of modernism in its metal sash, ribbon windows, flat roof, and doorways with porthole windows. The 1937 gymnasium survived the 1946 fire. Funded through the P.W.A. and also designed by Willard G. Rogers, this red brick gym with neoclassical elements stands adjacent to the school building at 251 South Street (Gray 2008).

Because of the presence of Davidson College, religious life in Davidson was defined largely by the Presbyterians. On the Davidson College campus within the historic district, the imposing Davidson College Presbyterian Church opened in 1952 on the site of the original 1885 church. Designed in the familiar neoclassical language, the church has a brick exterior laid in Flemish bond, denticulated cornice, pilasters, Palladian windows, and a monumental portico that faces the college quadrangle.

Other Protestant denominations also built churches in the town. At 304 South Main is the 1908 Davidson United Methodist Church, a fine example of Gothic Revival church architecture. Now used as a chapel for the modern church built across the street, the brick church retains its T-shaped configuration with a crenellated tower at the junction of the two steeply pitched, gable-roofed wings, and pointed arch windows.

After World War II, the town's growing professional class introduced modernism to Davidson. Student enrollment doubled during the postwar decade to reach 1,000 by the 1950s, and the size of the faculty increased which, in turn, created a new demand for housing. The newly hired teachers arrived in Davidson from around the nation, and many were familiar with the innovative, modernist architectural trends transforming larger cities and universities after the war. Although the majority of houses for professors continued to follow conservative, revival style designs, residents along Hillside Drive in particular commissioned a collection of modernist dwellings. One such example is the 1956 James and Elizabeth Purcell House at 206 Lorimer Road. James Purcell was an English professor at Davidson College who moved to Davidson from south Florida, where he and his wife, Elizabeth, are known to have favored the region's contemporary, flat-roofed domestic architecture. The Purcells hired Charlotte architects, Harold Cooler and Marshall McDowell, to design their split level, flat-roofed residence. By the

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mid-1950s, neighboring faculty houses at 102 and 103 Hillside Drive also expressed clean-lined, modernist designs that stood in sharp contrast to nearby Colonial Revival houses (Payne and Morrill 2005: 20-22; Nichols 2005).

Far more numerous in this eastern section of the historic district are ranch-style houses. Their simple, linear forms, and efficient floor plans quickly became ubiquitous on a national scale during the 1950s and 1960s. The 100 blocks of Dogwood Avenue and Hillside Street, for example, are marked by a variety of brick and frame ranch houses, many with engaged carports and horizontal-sash windows. Of note is the ca. 1957 ranch house at 104 Hillside Drive. This long, one-story, dwelling has a low, side-gable roof; an exterior of red brick and vertical board siding, and a recessed entry. A large, three-part picture window fills the façade.

The historic district also encompasses the Davidson College Cemetery on the west side of North Main Street. The cemetery occupies a town lot roughly two acres in size and contains headstones that represent traditional rectangular and arched tablets as well as nationally popular designs of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries including classically pedimented markers and obelisks. Established soon after the founding of the college, the cemetery holds graves of prominent Davidson College faculty and their families with gravestones dating from 1838 through the mid-twentieth century. A focal point of the small graveyard is the 1889 obelisk that marks the grave of Confederate General, D.H. Hill, who was later a mathematics professor at Davidson College.

The Davidson Historic District also includes a number of outbuildings most of which are garages or storage sheds. The garages are primarily front-gable, frame structures although a few of the more imposing residences include brick garages that match the design of the house. Of the outbuildings found in the district, two frame, gable-roofed barns (544 Potts Street and 743 Concord Road) are vestiges of the area's agrarian roots.

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### Geographical Data

#### UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5. 17		514800	3927080
6. 17		512960	3927560
7. 17		512960	3928160

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Davidson Historic District are shown on the historic district map at the 1"=200' scale.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Davidson Historic District have been delineated to include the greatest concentration of contributing resources and exclude areas with modern development or loss of integrity. The historic district encompasses the business district, industrial properties, portions of the Davidson College campus along North Main Street and Concord Road, the college cemetery, and residential areas that illustrate the development of the town between 1837 and 1959. At the request of Davidson College, the historic district excludes most of the college campus, including areas that contain buildings that pre-date 1959.

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

### Photographs

The following information pertains to each of the photographs:

<u>Name of Property:</u>	Davidson Historic District
<u>Location:</u>	Davidson, North Carolina
<u>County:</u>	Mecklenburg County
<u>Name of Photographer:</u>	Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
<u>Location of Negatives:</u>	Survey and Planning Branch North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 109 E. Jones Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

Date of Photographs:      November 2008

1.      Concord Road, 400 Block, South Side, View Looking East
2.      Philanthropic Hall, Façade, View Looking East
3.      James Purcell House, 206 Lorimer Road, View Looking South
4.      South Main Street, 100 Block, West Side, View Looking Northwest
5.      Davidson Colored School (Ada Jenkins Center), View Looking Northwest
6.      Mock Circle, View Looking North From Mock Road
7.      South Main Street, 200 Block, West Side, View Looking South
8.      Concord Road, 700-800 Blocks, North Side, View Looking South
9.      Lorimer Road, 400 Block, North Side, View Looking West
10.     Jackson Court, Faculty Street, Davidson College Campus, View Looking West
11.     Concord Road, 400 Block, South Side, View Looking West
12.     Davidson College Cemetery, North Main Street, View Looking West
13.     President's House, 408 North Main Street, View Looking East
14.     Delburg Manufacturing Company (Davidson Cotton Mill), View Looking Northwest
15.     Mill Houses, Delburg Street, 300 Block, Looking East
16.     North Main Street, 500 Block, West Side, Looking North
17.     South Main Street, 100 Block, West Side, Looking West
18.     House, 102 Hillside Drive, Looking West

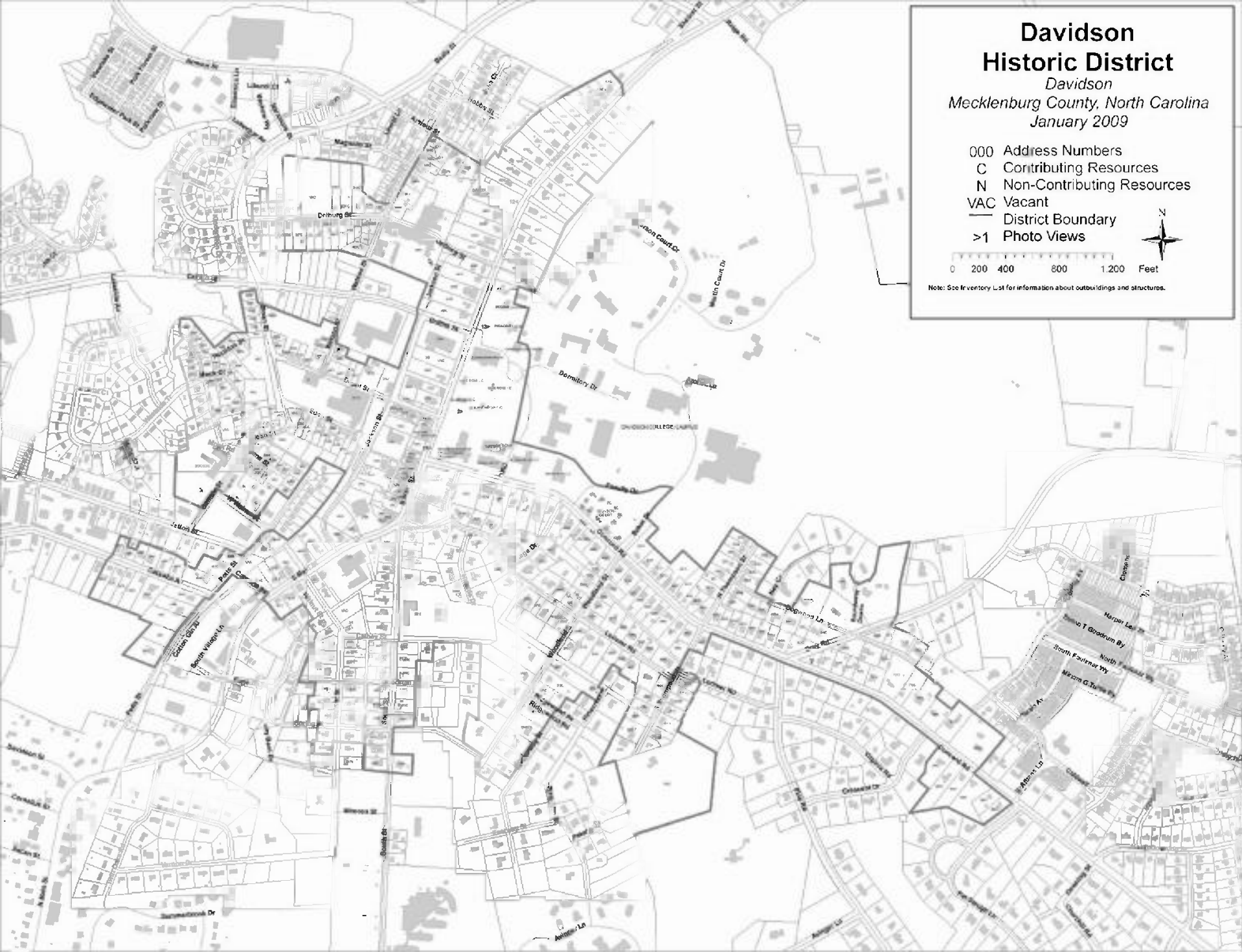
# Davidson Historic District

Davidson  
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina  
January 2009

000 Address Numbers  
C Contributing Resources  
N Non-Contributing Resources  
VAC Vacant  
— District Boundary  
>1 Photo Views

0 200 400 800 1,200 Feet


Note: See Inventory List for information about outbuildings and structures.





# Davidson Historic District

*Davidson*  
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina  
November 2008

- 000 Address Numbers
- C Contributing Resources
- N Non-Contributing Resources
- V Vacant
-  District Boundary
- 1> Photo Views

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

